HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,279—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railway, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Sep. | VICTORIA | 6923 | | |
| 24th ,, | ARCADIA | 6923 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 1st Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | | |
| 8th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6698 |
| 15th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 22nd ,, | ARCADIA | 6923 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 29th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 5th Nov. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 12th ,, | MONGOLIA | 9505 | | |
| 19th ,, | ARCADIA | 6923 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 26th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 3rd Dec | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 10th ,, | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 17th ,, | ARCADIA | 6923 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 24th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 31st ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 6th Oct. 1904. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,248 | Gregorj | 3rd Nov. 1904. |
| DUMBEA | 5,807 | Charbonnel | 1st Dec. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mesca | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Nov. 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mesca | 4,119 | 1st Dec. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † NIPPON | D. Mistrorigo | 6,317 | 8th Oct. 1904 |
| † AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,567 | 8th Nov. 1904 |
| † TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,695 | 8th Dec. 1904 |
| * MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 22nd Dec. 1904 |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karach

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 27th Sep 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Stanton House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 17th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or abo 16th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th September, 1904.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEVANZO | 5,000 | C. Gravone | 15th Sept. 1904. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Oct. 1904. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Nov. 1904. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | ,, 900 | ,, 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 915; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Sept. 1904. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Oct. 1904. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Nov. 1904. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. McEWAN & CO.'s
Renowned SCOTCH ALE.
C. P. & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY,
moderately priced,
very palatable, and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS,
Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.
OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky. Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S
OLD TAWNY PORT,
A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## CIGARS.

MORE THA

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

## BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

## NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

## THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

## DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE
## INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1904.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
## INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1904, for Carrying out certain Additions and Alterations to the HOSPITAL in H. M.'s COMMON PRISON at Umerkhadi, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 3,237.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 5th September, 1904.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and MONDAY, the 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, for the SUPPLY of 46.17 Tons of best quality ENGLISH PIG LEAD.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpogli, 8th September, 1904.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is APPOINTED under a POWER of ATTORNEY from Messrs. ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED, to act as SECRETARY and MANAGER of the said Company, during my temporary absence from Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1904.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

### THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નીગ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September, 1903, at Rs. 150 per share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of September, 1904, between the hours of 12 A. M., and 3 P. M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાશ વાલજી,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers

Bombay, 10th September, 1904.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 153 of 1902.

POMA DOLLA and others .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

YESHODABAI, widow of ATMARAM SAKHARAM JOSHI and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1901, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 2933, Old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 311 and 11, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Dhanajjee and now of Sitaram Bapuji, on or towards the East by the property of Hurjivan Virjee and Damodhar Kalianjee, and on or towards the West by Chewal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mumbai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

### POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24th, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, and 8th OCTOBER, 1904.

ADMISSION.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SINGLE TICKET (Not transferable) | Rs. 25 |
| SEPARATE TICKET for Lady each | ,, 5 |

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| LADY ONLY | Rs. 2 |
| SINGLE TICKET | ,, 5 |
| LADY if accompanied by Gentleman | ,, 1 |
| CHILD | ,, 2 |

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| SINGLE TICKET | Rs. 1-8 |
| SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM | Re. 1-0 |
| LADY or Child | As. 0-8 |

N.B.—Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges, is reserved on the first, and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Western India Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.
NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.
SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
*for* Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 7th September, 1904.

### BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "LOWENBURG," B Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 12th September, 1904.

### COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, up to the 30th September, 1904, for the SUPPLY of three hundred tons of BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of BHAVNAGAR on or before the 15th NOVEMBER, 1904.

E. PROCTOR SIMS.

Bhavnagar, 7th September, 1904.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NURSEY .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJEE of Mathura and JAMNABAI widow of TRICUM NATHU .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on Bauganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay being Collector of Land Revenue New Number 1883/4 and New Survey No. B 721/1 and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of late Jugganath Sankerout, on or towards the north by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3005 and street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office or Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Edulbaun Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PITAMBAR LALJEE, a retired Merchant, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, a widower.

MADHAVJI PITAMBAR and JIVANDAS PITAMBAR, both of Bombay Hindus, Moth Bania by caste, residing at Holi Chakla, Fort, two of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 8th day of September, 1904.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL J. & HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p m, at Government Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder, a quantity of unserviceable wire posts and other stores etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba near the Post Office, next to Mr Souza's Coach Factory in (iiju) Bungalow, the very valuable and made to order household furniture by Robert and others, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, made to order drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined rich French flowered tapestry on castor, cabinets, real Persian carpets, and tapestry purdahs, large dining table, on castor, sideboards marble top dressing and wash hand tables extra large iron double and single bedstead, cloth and gown press, almyras and teapoy, Banares flower pots, bronze flower pots, jardiniers, majolica vases and figures, sweet toned ebonised cottage piano, 21 days brass plate glass clock, fancy ornaments and vases, nearly new China matting, baba perambulators, cooking pots, garden flower pots, etc, etc., the property of A. SEEGEMAN Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th September, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance offices concerned Messrs MENESSES and Co, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p m, at the Goculdas Culianjee Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

A large quantity of salaiya cotton loose and in bales slightly damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p m, the effects of the late Mr Joseph Braz De Monte consisting of gold necklaces, rings, ear ornaments and head ornaments with pearls and stones, neck chains, bangles, and comb, silver waist chain, and anklets, silk saree, gold embroidered cholee, etc.

The stock-in-trade of the late Umed Premchund consisting of 43 bundles and 1 taz loose China silk.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, easy-chairs, sofas, cupboards, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, glass door book case, new Brussels carpets, iron double bedstead, large size English coking stove, iron safe, gents new saddle, one large size English, carpet, 30 × 20 feet.

A lot of shot and empty cartridges, felt and paper wads, wax lubricators, powder flasks, bullet moulds, loading implements, air guns, six chambered revolvers, swords, daggers etc.

By order of Mr. Hemraj Jairam and on account and at the risk of Sha Runchordas Tulsidaschand—

2 cases each 150 pieces white mulls 18 yards, 32 inches Nos 3430, 3432, 3434.

At 2 P.M.

Several gents' second-hand bicycles,
1 rubber-tyred light victoria,
1 strong built office shigram
1 second hand vis-a-vis,
1 strong built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS AND BUNDLES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p m, the stock-in-trade of the late Goculdas Gordhandas, consisting of—

About 34 bales, bags and bundles of country tobacco, and tobacco powder in small lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND IN DHUNJEE DOONGARIA STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Jamsetjee Bomonjee Hoshi, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following piece of vacant land, viz—

All that piece of land admeasuring 192 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Dhunjee Doongaria Street, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Dhunjee Doongaria Street, on the north by the house of Dhunjee Nasesalar, and on the south by the house of Ardeshir Ruttonjee Chowksey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th September, 1904.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, WANTS a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. Starting pay Rs. 30 per measem, with free quarters and travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

OUR ANNUAL SALE of Gold Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc., continues. Birds and Parrots' Cages, Perambulators, Mailcarts, in varieties. Come early and try your luck at DUBASH'S, 97, Meadow's Street. Very cheap bargains.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer, LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Caurch Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-2-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail additions, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B,

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corbyn's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Gavind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 100 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 70,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW, | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA, | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA, | MANILA, | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA, |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £562,5000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, p. a.
,, 2 years 5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,

Esplanade Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | ,, | 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | ,, | 9,320,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS | ,, | 400,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED | Rs. | 15,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | ,, | 16,50,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL | ,, | 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rate of interest:—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5 per cent. |
| ,, 1 Year | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 6 Months | 4 ,, |
| ,, 3 ,, | 3½ ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on the approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | Yokohama |
| Thaiping | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-5 per inch) Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | £88 9-16 | = | — 1-16 |
| 3 do. Reduc | £98 3-4 | = | unchanged |
| 3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan | £104 3-4 | = | do |
| 2 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £65 | = | unchanged |
| SILVER— | d | | |
| Spot in London | 26 5-16 | = | do |
| 2 months hence | 26 1-16 | = | do |
| Spot in New York | 56 7-8 | = | do |
| EXCHANGES— | | | |
| Paris cheques | 25'23 1-2 | = | + 1-2 |
| Berlin | 20'43 | = | — 1-1 |
| New York Demand | 4'87 | = | unchanged |
| DISCOUNTS— | | | |
| Bank of England | 3 | per cent = | do |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 5-8 | per cent = | do |
| 6 " " " | 3 | per cent = | do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 3 | per cent = | do |
| 3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-2 | per cent = | do |
| INTEREST— | | | |
| Day to day loans | 1 5-8 | per cent = | do |
| 7 day market loans | 1 3-4 | per cent = | do |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,06,000
Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bill on Madras, Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £ 1,00,000
Gold " " £ 80,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 5-8 A.-S. quieter.
SAPPERED—
Yellow Gazerat 35 3-8 S.-O., sellers quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 S.-O. sellers quiet.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-2 O.-N. done steady.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York $ 3-8.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers Lismore, St. George.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6'76 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady,

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| 5'57 | 5'54 | 5'54 |
| —13 | —11 | —11 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 5'53 | 5'50 | 5'50 |
| —11 | —11 | —11 |
| Mar.-April | April.-May | May-June. |
| 5'50 | 5'51 | 5'51 |
| —11 | —11 | —11 |

Receipts at U. S. Ports 30,000
Do. last year 9,000
Exports to Great Britain 17,000
Do. do Continent 9,000

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11·00 — 20 |
| Futures, month of December | 10·25 — 13 |
| Do. do. March | 10·35 — 12 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 10·1-2 — 1-16 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 10·11 — 16 |
| Do. do. March | 10·23 — 15 |

Tone at close steady.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports | 139,000 |
| " exports to Great Britain | 42,000 |
| " " Continent | 23,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 9th September, 1904 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,934 bales. |
| Wheat | 16,439 cwts. |
| Linseed | 20,185 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 2,331 " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,474 " |
| Poppyseed | 940 " |
| Groundnuts | 12 " |
| Castorseed | 2,514 " |
| Rice | 1,833 " |
| Myrabollams | 343 " |
| Cottonseed | 4,286 " |
| Mowrseed | 3,314 " |
| Gram | 1,757 " |
| Joowar | 6,803 " |
| Maize | nil |

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | 14,66,850 |
| Gold Coin | 2,02,500 |
| 387 Bars of Silver. | |

Ex s. s. Caledonia from London.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Exchange—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | 1s 3 31-32d |
| Bank Demand | 1s 4d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 6 do do | 1s. 4 5-16d |
| French Francs 3 do do | 170 |
| Marks 3 do do | 138 1-4 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 133 1-2 |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 186 1-2 |
| Japan 30 do do | 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98'13 |
| 1st Settlement 30th September | 98'10 |

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 21st April | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do 16th June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Bengal do 23rd June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Madras do 6th July | 4 | do |

SEEDS—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone quiet, | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 12 | 0 | to 5 13 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 14 | 0 | |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone quiet, | | | |
| Ready | 25 | 0 | 0 |

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 29 1-2
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone— | easier. |
| Estimated sales bales | 4,000 |
| Imports do | Nil |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5'59 | 5'51 | 5'49 |
| —6 | —6 | —5 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb | Feb.-Mch. |
| 5'47 | 5'46 | 5'46 |
| —5 | —5 | —5 |
| Mch-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June |
| 5'45 | 5'46 | 5'46 |
| —5 | —5 | —5 |

COTTON.—The local market is easier with quotations in the Sutta bazaar about Rs. 4 5 lower.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | steady |
| Surats | steady |
| Good Bhownuggur | ..... |
| The Manchester Market has been | firmer |
| 2 1-2 per cent Consols | 88 9-16 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 98 3-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 104 3-4 |
| 2 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 66 |
| Bar Silver | 26 3-16 |

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Bullion, £37,600,000 | Increase £800,000 |
| Public Deposits, £5,400,000 | Decrease £800,000 |
| Other Deposits, £42,400,000 | Decrease £9,000,000 |
| Govt. Securities, £14,200,000 | Unchanged |
| Other Securities, £24600,000 | Decrease £2,100,000 |
| Notes and Gold, £37,500,000 | Increase £100,000 |

The Banks Reserve is 57 per cent of the Liabilities

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., have lately completed the construction of a new building for the head quarters of their business at Yokohama. The new building is an extremely handsome structure and we have been favoured with an admirably prepared book giving an account and a number of five illustrations of the exterior and interior of the building.

It is stated that the building is the result of an attempt to adapt the best features of modern bank buildings of the most advanced type to the requirements of the customs and conditions peculiar to Japan. In drawing up its design, consideration of architectural beauty in its external appearance and its internal arrangements had to be sacrificed for the sake of utility and solidity which constituted the principal object to be attained. In order to secure thoroughness of workmanship and saving of expenditure, the work of construction was undertaken under the direct control of the Bank, the workmen engaged being for the most part in its regular employ. Only such work of special nature as could be more advantageously executed by specialists was given out to contractors. Work on the foundation was commenced on March 25th, 1899, and on its completion the construction of the building was begun on December 13th of the same year, the whole work being finished in July last. Dr. Yorinaka Tsumki (Kogaku Hakushi) was entrusted with the conduct of all affairs connected with the construction of the building, including the preparation of the design, superintendence of work, the appointment of his assistants, the engagement of workmen, the purchase of materials, and so forth. Besides Dr. Tsumoki, a Building Commissioner was appointed from among the Directors of the Bank, with the power to be consulted on matters of special importance and to exercise general supervision over matters connected with the erection of the building. The Commissionership was at first occupied by Mr. Kokichi Sonoda but on his accepting the Presidency of the fifteenth Bank, he was succeeded by Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi. The latter, too had to give it up as he was shortly afterwards appointed Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, being succeeded in the Building Commissionership by Mr. Riyemon Kimura, who remained in that capacity from March, 1899, till the whole work was brought to completion. As for the annex required for the post office the engine room offices for night watchers and guardsmen, etc., it is to be erected on the ground at present covered by the temporary bank building. As soon as the latter shall have been removed, work on the above-mentioned auxiliary structure will be commenced.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

## EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COTTON—ALLEN—Aug. 18, at Christ Church, Clifton, H J Cotton, lieutenant, Indian Army (Jacob's Horse), son of Major J W M Cotton, J P to Elsie, daughter of T I Allen.

HAY—MANGAN—Aug 16, at St. Paul's Church, Kingston Hill, Surrey, C J B Hay, the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, son of Col C Hay, to Agatha, daughter of the late Rev J Mangan, D D, L L D.

HERBERT—WRIGHT—Aug 20, at St. Mary Abbot's Kensington, Lieut D de C Herbert, R N, son of Admiral F A Herbert, to Nina, daughter of the late Mr J S Wright.

LEGGETT—THOMSON—Aug 17, at Malvern Link, H A, son of the late Capt R A Leggett, to Norah Florence, daughter of the late Capt W Thomson, Seaforth Highlanders.

MC-LACHLAN—WHITE—Aug 23, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Capt J D McLachlan, 79th Cameron Highlanders, to Gwendolen Mab, daughter of H C White.

MAITLAND—MAY—Aug 16, at Old Widcombe Church, Bath, P L son of the late Lieut-Gen J Maitland, R A to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of the late G May.

ROBERTS—GREEN—Aug 17, at the parish church, Thornton Hough, J H Roberts to Margaret Mary Maud Lancelyn, daughter of Major Green, The Hall, Poulton, Lancashire, Bromborough.

STOCKLEY—CAPEL—Aug 16, at Painswick Church, Glos, Capt H R Stockley—R E son of Col Stockley late Royal Art, to Edith Beatrice daughter of Lieut Col Capel.

WESTROPP—HAWGOOD—Aug. 18, at Christ Church, Woburn square, B G G, son of the late Capt J T Westropp to Amy Lilian Toplis, daughter of the late W Hawgood.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Aug 2, at Hamilton, Canada (suddenly), Major D F Allen, 17th Regt, late governor his Majesty's Military Prison, Gosport, aged 78.

FRENCH—Aug 20, at Tumbridge Wells, Major G B French, M B, Indian Medical Service.

INGREN—Aug 20, on his Majesty's hospital ship Maine, off Rhodes Island, Midshipman D G Ingren, of his Majesty's ship Montagu, son of A R Ingren, K C, aged 17.

MCARTHUR—Aug 31, at The Cottage, Porlock Weir, Genera C McArthur, late Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 79.

MACNAMARA—Aug 16, at Great Malvern, widow of the late Col F Macnamara.

SAUNDERS—Aug 16, off Cyprus, on board his Majesty's hospital ship Maine, R Saunders, midshipman, his other Midshipmaid Majesty's Venerable, son of T B Saunders, aged 18.

SHAW-MACKENZIE—Aug 18, at Newhall house, Ross-shire C F H Shaw-Mackenzie, of Newhall, D L, J P, late Bombay Civil service.

THOMPSON—Aug 22, at The Firs, Braunton, North Devon F T Thompson, formerly surgeon H M Bengal Army, aged 92.

WYNDHAM—Aug 19, at Pitville Villas, Cheltenham, widow of Col A Wyndham, late of the 2nd Madras Native Inf, and daughter of the late Major Spedding, aged 83.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTH.

TULLOCH—September 4, at Doongagali, the wife of Major J A S Tulloch, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARTON—September 3, at Vepery, Madras, Belinda Charlotte Catherine Barton, relict of the late Captain W Barton, Master Attendant, Bimlipatam, Proprietors of the late Firm of Messrs W Barton and Co, Boat-owners, Madras, in her 75th year.

FERGUSON—September 8, at West Cliff, Coonoor, Thomas James Ferguson, late of Plantation House, Calicut.

HODGES—September 9, at the Govt Hand S Workshops, Madras, Elizabeth Rose Margaret, the beloved infant daughter of Charles Samuel and Margaret Maud Hodges, aged 9 1 3 months.

LASZLO—September 7, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles Laszlo, Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.

NARCROSS—August 21, at the General Hospital, Madras, George Rex Narcross, the beloved husband of Mercy Narcross, aged 38 years.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m., Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water 0-27m., 0-43s. Low water, 6-19m., 6-48s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament, Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion and Seychelles per extra s.s. Virawa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 and 6 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, the 17th and 18th instant.

THEFT OF MILK VESSELS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Laximan Narayan pleaded guilty to a charge of theft preferred against him by Sub-Inspector G. Henry. It appeared that a milkman named Matadin on Friday at 7-30 a.m went to the house of a bania in the third Bhoyawada lane where he left his brass "handi" article on the verandah On his return it was missing. Shortly after, the milk-man's handi was brought to him from the accused. For his offence the latter who had previous convictions to his name was sentenced to seven months' hard labour.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL.—On Friday evening the rear portion of a three storyed chawl, situated on Dadar Road and belonging to Mr. Khunderao Morowji, solicitor, collapsed. The chawl has been in a delapidated state since some time, and on Thursday last a large crack was noticed in the back portion of the building. This was a sufficient warning to the tenants, who at once vacated that part of the building and so no one was injured by the collapse. Engineering department of the Bombay Municipality were informed and they put up a barrier round the building and directed the tenants occupying the front portion to vacate, which they did.

THE SION MURDER.—At the Morgue, on Saturday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Khishna Daji, a Hindu resident of Umerkhadi, whose body was found lying near the Tansa Main between Sion Road and Rowli Hill on the evening of the 4th instant. The medical evidence went to show that all the ribs on both the sides of the deceased were broken. The heart was ruptured The jaws and the cheek bones were also fractured. The brain was lacerated by fragments of bones. Dr. Powell was of opinion that the injuries must have been inflicted by means of some blunt weapon and that great force must have been used in causing those injuries. The jury returned a vedict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

THE RIPON ROAD MURDER.—At the Morgue on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Choba Gopal, a Purdesee milkman, aged about thirty years, who was on the night of the 29th August last stabbed in the abdomen with a clasp knife by a Sidi named Jumma Ismail and who subsequently died at the J. J. Hospital. The circumstances under which the deceased was stabbed by the accused, have been reported. On the night in question the accused found the deceased in the room of his sister's law Amenaba, whose husband being a sea-faring man, has been away on a voyage for the last three months. He attacked the intruder with a stick when the latter closed During the scuffle the accused picked up a knife which was lying on the floor and stabbed the deceased in the abdomen. The jury retured a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against the accused Jumma.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN RAILWAY YARD.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne Acting Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Baji Baloo, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty. It appears that on Saturday morning, the deceased along with a gang of thirteen labourers was engaged in hand-shunting waggons from place to place in the Chinchpoogley Railway Yard. Seven of these workmen first shunted a waggon from Currey Road siding to ballast siding at Chinchpoogley. Of these seven men, six returned for another waggon, while the deceased remained standing in the first waggon. The second waggon was brought up to the first and a third one was shunted up. When the last waggon came in contact with the second it gave a shock to the first, at which the deceased lost his balance and fell on to the ballast, with his neck across the rail in front of the second waggon, which in rebounding passed over the deceased killing him on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MENDICANT HANGS HIMSELF—At the Morgue, on Saturday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Chagan Jadowji, a Hindu religious mendicant, aged twenty-five, who committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope tied round his neck and suspended from a beam in his room in Samuel Street. The evidence showed that the deceased was a gambler and addicted to bhang. He returned home at 2 o clock on Friday morning and immediately afterwards his wife went only to the verandah. When she returned she found the door of the room fastened from the inside. She knocked at the door, but Chagan did not open it. She thought it was done in joke, as her husband was in the habit of practising such jokes and taking no further notice of it she went asleep in the passage. On awaking at 6 o'clock in the morning she again knocked at the door, but received no reply. At 11 o'clock the police arrived and forced open the door, when the deceased was found hanging from a rope suspended from a beam in the room. There were no marks of violence on the body. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A MAHOMEDAN'S SHARP PRACTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday morning before Mr. Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flannagan charged one Ibrahim Subadin with the theft of a ten-rupee currency note, belonging to Bhajan Mangal, a topas on board the S. S. 'Lowenburg' lying at present in the Prince's Dock The complainant's story was that on Tuesday last at about 11 a. m. the accused, a fireman of the same vessel, came on board and asked him to return his (the accused's) money, one rupee and eight annas, which the complainant had borrowed from him. The complainant repaid him and placed a currency note of Rs. 10 in his box in the forecastle of the vessel and locked it. On his return at 8 p.m. the same day he found the lock of his box broken and the ten-rupee-note missing. From the fifth Engineer of the ship he learned that the accused had come on board the ship in his absence and claimed the box as his own, asking the Engineer to break open the lock, as he had missed his key. The Engineer believing the story did so, and the accused took away something from the box. A sailor named Alist Schmidt and the First Engineer of the vessel Mr. Adolf Defrese corroborated the complainant's story. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and given three months' hard labour by the Magistrate.

DRUNKARDS DROWNED.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Mahadeo Bapoo, a Hindu dhoble aged forty-five years, who lived with his wife and sister off Old Purbhadevi Road. The evidence showed that the deceased returned home drunk from the market on Thursday evening and asked his wife for some hot water to have a bath. This was given to him, but as the water was too hot, Mahadeo, who was staggering under the influence of liquor, picked up a bucket and went to a well close by to get some cold water. As he did not return for a long time, his wife and sister went to the well, but found no sign of the deceased nor of his bucket. The police were informed and they dragged the well and recovered the deceased's body subsequently. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was drowned by accidentally falling into a well whilst under the influence of liquor.—Another inquest was held at the Morgue on the same day by Mr. J. M. Payne, the Acting Coroner, regarding the death of Pitham Hurgovind, aged twenty-four, who lived with his brother Budriprasad at Bhendy Bazaar Road. The deceased was addicted to drinking and for the last five or six days his mind appeared to have been unhinged. His brother Budriprasad used to look after him. On Friday afternoon while Budriprasad was engaged in baking bread, the deceased left the room, climbed over the parapet of the well in the compound and jumped in. Budriprasad rushed out of the room and jumped after him. Two other persons went into the well and they all dived in, but could not find the body. Subsequently the police dragged the well and recovered the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded,

## THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

THE twenty-ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New East India Press Company, Limited, was held on Saturday last at 3 p. m. at the registered office of the Company in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Lukhmidas Walji presiding. On the motion of the Chairman duly seconded by Mr. Sorabji C. Sett the following report of the directors for the year ending the 30th September last was adopted :—

"From the annexed balance-sheet and the statement of the profit and loss for the year ending 30th September 1903, it will be observed that the net profit made by the Company during the said year amounts to Rs. 71,140-5-3 including Rs. 2,989-0-4, brought forward from the last year's account. It is, therefore proposed to devide the said profits as under :—

To pay a dividened for the year at Rs. 125 per share on 348 shares which will absorb Rs. 43,500; to carry to new machinery account Rs. 7 000; to amount set aside for equalization of dividends Rs. 6,500; to bonus to be paid to Company's employes Rs. 3,000; to balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 1,140. The directors think it necessary to bring it to the notice of the shareholdere that the Bombay High Court has appointed Messrs. Chutterbhoj Morarjee, Laljee Narranjee and Bhagwandass Walljee, receivers of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Company, including their business of secretaries and treasurers of the Company in a suit filed by Gangabai, widow of the late Mr. Gordhundass Soondurdass against Mr. Bhagwandass Walljee and others. The Board being of opinion that as long as the interests of the Company do no suffer by the management of the Company's affairs by these receivers it is not advisable for the Company to take steps to get modified the Court's order appointing them receivers, and they have permitted the receivers to manage the Company's affairs reserving to themselves the power of dealing with the question of the continuance of the receivers whenever an occasion for it arise.

It was proposed in the meeting as recommended in the report by the directors that a dividend of Rs. 125 per share be declared. But against that Mr. Vishvanath Purbhiram Vaid moved an amendment that as their Company had made good profit for the year an increase be granted in the dividened of Rs. 25 bringing it to Rs. 150 per share. He said that by granting the increase asked for, another sum of Rs. 8,700 would be absorbed in the dividend account which could be met with from the amount of Rs. 6,500 set aside for equalization of dividends and the remainder Rs. 2,200 could be hado ut of some other funds of the Company as the directors thought it fit.

Mr. Motichand Damji seconded the amendment which was carried amidst acclamations, while the original proposition and the directors' recommendations were thrown away.

Two of the directors, Messrs. Sorabji Cursetji Sett and Lukhmidas Walljee who retired from the Board were re-elected directors and Messrs. Soondardas Narandas and Hurjivan Soonderdas were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the business before the meeting.

## THE HEAD OF THE RIFAI FAKIRS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, at the High Court, on Saturday, disposed of the case in which Zalikhabai widow of Syed Hisamuddin Rifai, and her daughter Sadar Nissa Begum, sued Hisamuddin's two sons Zainul Abedin and Nured-din, for partition of property. Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vakil, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Mankar and Mr. Hasan B. Tyebji instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs in this case stated that Hisamuddin, who was the head of the Rifai Fakirs, officiated at Syed Budredin's Durgha in Jail Road, and Hazrat Bismillasha's Durgha near the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, and also at a Durgha in Surat, and was possessed of moveable and immoveable property. His monthly income was about Rs. 100 a month, derived from the offerings of the faithful at the Durghas and other sources. Syed Hisamuddin died intestate about five years ago and the defendants, who were his sons, declined to give plaintiffs their portions in the estate on the ground that the property in question was held by them as "wakf" property and as such it was not liable to partition. The defendants also urged that the plaintiff's claim was barred by limitation.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the suit held that the property in question was the private property of the deceased Syed Hisamuddin; that the whole estate was liable to be partitioned according to the Mahomedan law; that plaintiffs, as widow and daughter of the deceased, were entitled to their shares in it; that the Durghas were private properties and not "wakf," that the "nazranas" or presents made to the same were liable to partition, but not the "nazranas" made to the defendants personally and that the suit was not barred by limitation. His Lordship referred the matter to the Commissioner to take accounts and to make the usual inquiry to ascertain as to how the properties in question could be divided among the heirs. His Lordship also ordered all the parties to the suit to account for the estates which the latter had left on to the ballast, with his neck across the rail in front of the second waggon, which in rebounding passed over the deceased killing him on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## LATE AMIR OF KABUL.

ON Saturday evening there was an influential gathering of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay in the Muzferabad Hall, Grant Road, when special prayers were offered in the name of the late H. H. Abdur Rahaman Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan, the occasion being the anniversary of his death. The Bombay Agent for the Amir, Mr. Mirza Fazal Ahmed Khan, was the moving spirit of the occasion. The Hall of the compound were decorated with flags bearing the emblem of Afghanistan, and were illuminated with Kitson and coloured-lights. About two thousand Mahomedans joined in the prayers, amongst those present being the Bombay Agent for the Turkish Government and well known members of the Mahomedan community. After the prayers several gentlemen spoke highly of the good qualities of the late Amir. Yesterday evening another influential gathering took place in the same Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the accession to the throne of H. H. Habibulla Khan, the present Amir of Afghanistan. Prayers were recited for the long life and prosperity of the Amir, and his dominions. About three thousand Mahomedans were present and later in the evening they were entertained to dinner

# MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

## THE GOVERNOR AND MISSIONARIES.

AHMEDABAD, SEPTEMBER 7.

This evening the Governor and Lady Lamington drove to the new American Mission Dispensary for women and children, and the institution was formally declared open by Lady Lamington. The Mission already possesses in Ahmednagar accommodation for affording hospital treatment to 20 or 30 men, and the new institution for women and children has been long desired. It is a substantial building of stone and steel, and has modern accomodation for 100 patients. The hospital is built in one block. two stories high and contains eight wards including the maternity wards, surgical, medical and eye wards, and several private wards, and there are an operating theatre, sterilising room, anesthetising room, compounding room, etc., and nurses' quarters. The total cost of the hospital building and outhouses, has been Rs. 35,000 and another sum of Rs. 8,000 has been spent on appliances and furniture, Government have assisted the Mission to the extent of Rs. 3 000 for appliances, There are still needed a residence for the physicians and superintendent of nurses but for the time being there are no available funds. The hospital will be in charge of Dr. Ruth P. Hume, who will be assisted by a second lady doctor, and Miss Madeline Campbell will have the superintendence of the staff of native nurses. Nearly the whole of the English residents of Ahmednagar came to the hospital for the opening ceremony, and a large number of leading native residents were also present. The proceedings took place in a large ward on the upper floor, which like other parts of the building and the grounds was gaily decorated with the British and American flags, foliage, etc.

THE GOVERNOR ON MEDICAL MISSIONS.

The Rev James Smith read an address to their Excellencies in which he recounted the work of the Mission.

His Excellency was then asked to speak and said :—Mr. Smith, ladies and gentlemen,—I did not understand I was to intervene at this period of the proceedings; indeed I did not know I should be called upon to make any remarks I think it was not an unnatural surmise on my part, for if you recollect the two introductory paragraphs of the address just read alluded chiefly to the fact that Lady Lamington is here to-day and more or less it devolves upon her to take the most prominent part in the proceedings. I do not think I am called upon to say a great deal. First of all if I went into a complete review of the good work done by the American Marathi Mission I think it would take more time than you can command and certainly more time than I can give. But I have had the privilege of seeing to-day some of the work that is being done by this great Mission and I confess to me it is a revelation that not only here in Ahmednagar, but in other parts of the Presidency where I have been I find the activity of this great body everywhere exemplified. I think the work that is done by these self-sacrificing persons who engage upon this great missionary enterprise must, in the minds of everybody, be allowed to serve a most beneficial purpose. It must tell upon the community, this great native community, numerous though it is; because the numbers that are embraced in the work of this society seem to me to be so very large particularly in these greater centres of population. Not only are those who immediately come under the care of the Missionary Society benefited, but I imagine that what is accomplished in those individuals who are trained and educated by them must also act and react upon all those with whom they come in contact when they leave the Mission for their future lives. Well that is only in connection with the schools that I have had a short and cursory glance at this morning. As we have been told in the address that has been presented, that is only one side of the work that is embraced by this society. They are equally anxious to achieve a useful and beneficial purpose in alleviation of suffering and in reduction of sickness amongst the natives, and it is this great dispensary, or as I think it should be called, more properly, a hospital that we have come here to-day to have inaugurated I earnestly hope that intentions of those who have built it will not be frustrated in the future. But I understand the native community are every day becoming more and more alive to the good effects of medical treatment under European guidance. In the past, I have been told it was very difficult to get natives, the country people, to believe that medical treatment under Europeans could effect a cure or do them any good. I think those days are gone by, and one of the first questions I asked this afternoon of Dr. Hume was whether it is likely there will be plenty of patients coming in. Not that I wish to say we wish there will be a great amount of sickness in Ahmednagar—(laughter)—but that with such a place for their care there must be many, who should be in the hospital if they would trust themselves within its doors. And I understand from Dr. Hume that there are many, even now who are anxious to be treated here. I think we have seen so-day the starting of a work which will be of untold benefit to many women and children living in Ahmednagar and the district around, and that it will be the means of alleviating human pain and that there will be blessings untold upon those who have inaugurated, and set themselves to work for this institution I therefore feel pleased to think it has been the privilege of Lady Lamington and myself to be present and to become however indefinitely associated with the starting of a work that will do untold good in the future (Loud Applause.)

The Rev. H. G. Bissell offered a prayer of dedication, and Lady Lamington was presented with a bouquet of flowers by a very young member of the Mission, Miss Bissell. Lady Lamington then said she had a great pleasure in declaring the hospital open and wishing every body connected with it, and the hospital, every possibe success. The National Anthem was sung, and this brought the ceremony to a close. Their Excellencies and several of those present subsequently inspected various part of the building.

## THE S. P. G. MISSION.

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPT. 8.

This morning the Governor paid a visit to the Mission of Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is the largest and most important of the Anglican Church Missions in the Presidency. Lord Lamington was received by Canon Taylor, who is in charge of the Mission, and Mr. Gardiner, and conducted into a large dormitory where more than a hundred of the Mission lads, looking very smart and bright, were collected to await his arrival. The proceedings were opened with the singing of a verse of the National Anthem, which was rendered lustily by the boys, and a full account of the Mission's work was given his Excellency by Canon Taylor.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR,

His Excellency said : Canon Taylor and boys of this institution,—I have listened with great interest to the address that has just been read. It deals with a number of points which daily you see referred to in the Press and in books on modern life in India. First of all it was mentioned in the address that many who are brought under the operation of this agency are of the depressed castes. It was not long ago that I had a very interesting petition presented to me on behalf of the Mahars asking for greater recognition and greater means of earning a livelihood under Government. That petition has not been fully dealt with nor can I say whether it is possible for Government to do anything for this caste than for any other in India. But it is the Missionaries who are really able to give a helping hand to the depressed castes in this country. By giving them education, instructing them and teaching them in methods of livelihood by which they are able to take a better share in the work of every day life, their agencies are doing a very noble work. How far it really operates to the breaking down of the caste system of India I do not myself know. I have not had sufficient experience of this country to tell whether the missionary societies are the means of breaking down caste or, as I have sometimes heard hinted at of defining the different castes. But I should imagine that by bringing boys and girls of different castes together there must be, at any rate, a tendency to break down the worse faults of the caste system. Because I cannot consider it is altogether a bad system. A system which has lived hundreds of years in this country must have some features of good in it, and it is only in its bad forms that it is very bad if not pernicious. There is another feature of the work connected with this mission work. I think it must prove to the natives of this country that there is a great bond of sympathy between those who are the governing class and those whom they govern. Of course we know very well missionaries are often rebuked and often at times bad feeling is stirred up against them, but I fill it is impossible for any fair-minded person not to say that when men and women give their lives for the benefit of their fellow creatures, and when they come out thousands of miles to carry on a work of this description there is not a great bond of sympathy between those who are the ruling class and the natives of this country. And again Canon Taylor referred in his address to the fact that he had support not only from Great Britain but also from America, and I think that we who are Europeans are bound to pay a tribute to those of our American kinsfolk for giving such liberal support to those institutions, As you are aware there is another great Mission that has its headquarters in Ahmednagar which is almost entirely or to a very great degree run by money that comes from the United States, and I think it is a very pleasing aspect of the subject to think our own kinsfolk in the United States are co-operating with us in doing what is essentially a good work in this our Empire of India. I had not had an opportunity of seeing your address before I came here, and therefore I cannot go into very minute detail as to the points it contains. But there was one point which struck me peculiarly in the penultimate paragraph where it referred to many of the Mission's old lads being now usefully employed as printers, carpenters, mission agents, clerks, railway guards and ticket collectors throughout the Presidency and beyond it. It is a question I have often asked : What becomes of these lads when they are grown up and leave the Missions? And I think it is very satisfactory to have their testimoney from those who are concerned here, that they do readily find occupations, and occupations of considerable standing when they leave these walls, and are able to take up responsible duties with practical effect to the whole of India, and I trust, with the best results to themselves. I now only congratulate Canon Taylor and those who are his fellow workers here on the great work they are doing and also on the very successful result of what they have done. (Loud applause.) Some of the lads were working at a smithy, others were learning a carpenter's trade, and designing and tailoring were also going on, all under competent native instructors. Some examples of the boys' iron work and wood carving were exhibited, and his Excellency accepted the gift of a finely carved stationery cabinet which the boys of the school had made. His Excellency also saw the cooking of the Mission being done and tasted a specimen of bread which he declared to be very good. A call was made at St. Monica's school where the girls of the Mission, numbering nearly 200, are trained, under the supervision of Deaconess Chamberlain, and the scholars sang a verse of the National Anthem in the Vernacular. The school building, the bungalow built recently for the ladies of the Mission and the little chapel attached, and the adjacent Haditch Goomat, Mahomedan tombs which are also used as quarters by the ladies were inspected, and the Governor was pleased to see the excellence of the arrangements.

On Wednesday afternoon Lord Lamigton paid a visit to the fort, conducted by Colonel Wood, Major Stone, R.A.M.C., and Major Palliser, in charge of the fort armament. The stronghold is full of interest for the visitor, on account of both its ancient and its modern associations. The present fort is said to have been built by Husain Nizam Shah between 1533 and 1595, and it is probable that Portuguese engineers gave him assistance in the work. A large ditch, now dry, surrounds the walls, and the chief entrance is over a drawbridge and through two well guarded gateways. The walls which are in good preservation are about 30 feet high and loopholed, and are massively built They are over a mile in circumference and enclose some ancient buildings notably Malik Ahmad's palace of about the beginning of the 15th century. The stronghold has been besieged several times and a notable event in its modern history was its surrender to General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, in 1803. Wellington declared that with one exception it was the strongest fort he had seen. It finally came into British hands by the Treaty of Poona, 1817, and one of its most recent uses was for the confinement of Boer prisoners during the late South African war.

While within the walls of the fort Lord Lamington paid a friendly visit to the Royal Connaught Lodge of Free Masons, who met again in their old hall within the fortifications for the first time since they were turned out on the advent of the Boers, Brother A. Clark W. M., and about 25 members of the lodge were present and his Excellency was given a respectful and hearty welcome.

At night a reception was given in honour of Lord and Lady Lamington at the Collector's bungalow. About two hundred guests were present, including practically the whole of the European society of the station and the leading native residents of the vicinity and the scene in the grounds was extremely pretty. The bungalow itself was illuminated with lamps of a dozen different shapes and colours and the dark foliage of the trees and other parts of the grounds was similarly lit up the fountain in front of the house being a particularly pretty spot. The band of the Connaught Rangers supplied the music and the guests did not disperse till well towards midnight.

Ahmednagar, September 9.

The Governor's first visit to-day was to the Dandi Mosque an ancient structure of considerable architectural interest.

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

It is but a question of time when you will wear nothing but PURE WOOL.

The longer you delay wearing it the longer you are deprived of the health and comfort connected with it.

And when you have tried it, and tell us how pleased and comfortable you feel, we can say "We told you so." We have proved it so often.

Another name for Pure Wool is "LALIMLI."

When you think of Pure Wool remember that we make anything you can mention with only Pure Wool in it.

Send for Samples now.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD, CAWNPORE.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
WINKELMANN PIANOS
and other first class makers.
Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONO RECORDS.
NEW STOCK JUST IN.
DISC RECORDS.
NEW SELECTION EVERY MAIL.
MANDOLINES.
FINEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
GUITARS.
GUARANTEED SPANISH MAKE.
VIOLINS.
MODELS OF THE FAMOUS MASTERS.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PLEASE SEE LAST PAGE
FOR
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW
& CO.'S
ADVERTISEMNT OF
NEW GOODS.
STEAM COOKERS
OF
TIN, COPPER
OR
NICKEL PLATED COPPER.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
in SIZES and VARIETIES.
STOVE DEPOT.
17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.
Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

SPENCER'S
INDIAN CIGARS
are obtainable in
BOMBAY
FROM
THE ARMY and NAVY STORES,
DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Prince's Dock.
DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Medow's Street.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
D. MACROPOLO & CO.,
CURZON & CO.,
F. CORNAGLIA,
and at the
BOMBAY BRANCH
OF
SPENCER & CO., LD.
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.
Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the Immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Vet'al opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1904.


## THE TIBET SETTLEMENT.

As India has to pay the whole cost of the Tibet Mission and Expedition, she will rejoice that the troops are to commence their return journey at an early date, Colonel Younghusband having secured a treaty, whose terms, we presume, are in accordance with the desires of the Government of India. The terms of the Treaty were read out only in Tibetan and only "such details as it may seem politic to publish will be communicated hereafter by the Foreign Office at Simla." A Press correspondent goes so far as to say the Tibetans have practically accepted all our terms, whilst another naively observes: "The Regent who is a benign-looking ecclesiastic of great dignity smiled as he added his name" to the draft. The two sentences should be read together; then we shall be the better able to appreciate the fanfarade of the "Times" which Reuter informs us, says "we owe a deep debt to Colonel Younghusband and it is doubtful whether any negotiator of less consummate experience could have brought the matter to the present successful conclusion, which is due in a high degree to his patient and unfailing tactfulness." A political officer who has carried out instructions would be the most accurate description that could be applied to the gallant Colonel on the present occasion, for any political officer in the world possessing the faculty of obedience would have achieved precisely the same results. We do not say this in disparagement of Colonel Younghusband, but to protest against the arrant folly of some of our contemporaries who commit themselves to extravagences of this kind on the strength of no more information than is common property in any Indian bazaar. Colonel Younghusband is to be complimented on the address he made to the Amban and the Tibetan signatories, but did it not recall words we have read before? Did not Lord Curzon ever employ them in addressing border chieftains? "You have found us bad enemies when you have not observed the treaty obligations and shown disrespect to the British 'Raj.' You will find us equally good friends if you keep the treaty and show us civility."

We imagine the draft of those remarks was subscribed with the initial "C." and in that alone we have circumstantial evidence in support of our tribute to Colonel Younghusband that he followed instructions, though we know some will prefer to say "he caught the spirit of his noble master." All the same it was an excellent address, pithy and to the point. In it he explained to all concerned that the British Government—not the Government of India which pays, be it remembered—the British Government in their dealings with the Tibetans had been careful to avoid interfering in the smallest degree with their religion. They had annexed no part of territory, and made no attempt to interfere in internal affairs. They had fully recognised the continual suzerainty of the Chinese Government. They merely sought to ensure that Tibet abide by the Treaty made by the Amban in 1890 and that trade relations between India and Tibet, which are no less advantageous to them than to us, should be established, as they have been with every other part of the Chinese Empire and with every other country in the world except Tibet; that the British representatives should be treated with respect in future: that they should now depart from their traditional policy in regard to political relations with other countries. For our part Colonel Younghusband promised that the treaty should be rigidly observed, but he also warned them we would as rigidly enforce it. Any infringement of it, he added, "will be severely punished in the end; any obstruction of trade, any disrespect or injury shown to British subjects will be noticed and requitement exacted. We will treat you well when you come to India; we do not take a single rupee in customs duty from your merchants. We will allow any of you to travel and reside wherever you will. In India we preserve the ancient buildings of the Buddhist faith, and we expect that when we come to Tibet we should be treated with no less consideration and respect than we show you in India." Perhaps we shall, whenever we go to Tibet, but we do not suppose that the terms of the Treaty, whatever they may be, will ever be strictly observed by the Tibetans, and we doubt even more that we shall ever force them to do so, for although we had to make a demonstration for the sake of prestige, the trade with Tibet will never increase so much as to make the game worth the candle. The Expedition has cost 54 lakhs—did not the Secretary of State inform us in the Commons the other day?—and the value of the annual trade with Tibet is somewhere in the region of two lakhs of rupees.

The actual signing took place upon a day specially selected by the Tibetans for its auspiciousness. The treaty has been sealed with the signets of the Regent; the four Shapes (pronounced sharpees) or cabinet ministers; the heads of the three principal monasteries in Tibet; the National Council and of the absent Delai Lama. It requires ratification by the British Government in London and by the Chinese Government in Peking. No orders have so far been issued for the return of the Mission, and it is impossible to say exactly what will be done in connection with the evacuation of Tibet until the matter is fully concluded. A reasonable arrangement might be to retire from Lhassa to Gyantse which is within comparatively easy reach of India until the final ratification has been obtained. The Nathula road into the Chumbi Valley which is three days shorter than the Jeylapla road, meanwhile being completed three thousand coolies being at work upon it, and now that the weather is clearing in Sikkim the opportunity may possibly be taken to commence the cutting of the long talked of road to Chumbi via the Dichu and Ammochu gorges starting from Chalsa on the Bengal-Dooars Railway. This route would facilitate the provisioning of the Mission as long as it remains in Tibet and its withdrawal afterward, besides assisting trade as it avoids alike the feverish valley of the Teesta and the difficult Nathu and Jeylapa passes.

THE PRESIDENCY ELEVEN.

THE composition of the Presidency eleven as finally selected is most disappointing, and Presidency supporters will look in vain for such names as Mr. J. H. Curtis, Captain L. M. R. Deas, Mr. E. E. Coombs, and Mr. J. Monteath, all of whom on form should have been among the first choices. Mr. Coombs, we were aware, had been obliged to decline an invitation to play, but we understood that Mr. J. H. Curtis and Captain Deas were both certainties for the return match, and it is extremely disappointing to find that neither of them are playing. For this, of course, the Selection Committee are not to blame, but it would be interesting to know whether an invitation was extended to Mr. Monteath who in our opinion is one of the first batsmen in the Presidency. For Dharwar Gymkhana this season he has made four centuries besides several other scores of over fifty and has everywhere been spoken of as a brilliant hard wicket cricketer. He played for the I. C. S. team at Poona and afterwards in one match for the Poona Gymkhana and did nothing much in either of these matches, but it could hardly be on this account that his name is missing from the Presidency team. Turning to the actual composition of the team there are one or two selections which will cause considerable surprise. Mr. Smith, the B.B. and C. I. Railway player, has hardly done anything this year to justify his selection, and we must confess to a feeling of disappointment that Mr. Aston should have been passed over in his favour. Still there is this much in Mr. Smith's favour, and that is he invariably manages to make runs against the Parsee bowlers in local matches where so many other batsmen fail. We are extremely gratified to find the names of Messrs W. E. Copleston and H. P. Chaplin and Captain E. Campion among those selected. Some weeks ago we invited the Selection Committee's attention to the fine all-round cricket that Mr Copleston, who is an old Malvernian, has been showing for Belgaum this season, and his performances with bat and ball have been so much above the average that it would have been very short-sighted policy to have passed him over.

Again in Mr. Chaplin's case we suggested that his failure in the Bombay match should not be allowed to militate against his chances of playing in the return fixture as there was abundant proof that he was much above the average as a batsman. Similarly we pointed out the wisdom of including as many fine forcing bats of the type of Captain Campion as could be obtained, and for this reason strongly advocated Mr. Monteath's claims. The acceptance of Mr. F. L. Sprott of the invitation is a pleasant feature and his experience as a skipper to say nothing of his ability as a batsman and wicket-keeper, should prove very valuable to the Presidency. Captain Greig and Mr. B. M. Carroll were naturally first choices, and we hope that both players will redeem their failure in Bombay. The inclusion of Mr. F. H. D. Joy, the old Wykehamist, will cause some surprise, as it was not generally known that he would be qualified by residence in the Presidency to play. It is a fortunate circumstance that his services are available, as otherwise the Presidency bowling would have been lamentably weak. His left hand medium fast deliveries should prove useful, and if he is in anything like the form that obtained for him a trial at Oxford a few seasons ago, he will be a great acquisition. Another pleasing feature is the inclusion in the team of Sergeant Mitchell of the 10th Hussars who is a medium fast bowler very much above the average and a very fair bat. His performances with the ball for the 10th Hussars in the three matches played at Poona against Ganeshkhind, Kirkee, and Poona Gymkhana respectively, attracted considerable attention and are worth reproduction. In four innings he took 28 wickets for seven and a half runs apiece, no less than twenty-four of his vice tims being clean bowled. Against the Poona Gymkhana he captured twelve wickets eleven of which were clean bowled. Messrs. Wilkins and Langhorne have been selected on the strength of their success in the recent Poona-Bombay Gymkhana match and no one will cavil at their selection. The eleven, on the whole, will be a stronger batting side than that which represented the Presidency at Bombay, while as regards the bowling a good deal will depend on the measure of success that attends the efforts of Messrs. Copleston and Joy and Sergeant Mitchell.

A FAMOUS JAPANESE SURGEON.

"THE British Medical Journal" publishes some extremely interesting notes by Dr. Suzuki, Admiral Togo's Surgeon-in-Chief, on the wounded in the naval engagements. His communication is dated June 21, by which time examples of every kind of engagement had occurred, including three attempts to block the entrance to Port Arthur. For the Surgeon at sea the important thing is shell-fire. A ship may be sunk by a torpedo or a ram, but its men are wounded by shells. Most wounds are inflicted by fragments of a shell which has burst, and these differ markedly from the rifle bullet wounds which are the rule on land. There is much less penetration, the fragments are easily turned by such obstacles as a note book or a pocket-knife, and Dr. Suzuki thinks the use of protective masks and jackets is quite likely to come in on shipboard, where men need not be so mobile as on land. On the other hand shell-fragments lacerate more than bullets, and first-aid bandages are more necessary and should be much bulkier. The most dangerous part of a ship in action is the side not exposed to the enemy, as shells bursting on the exposed side radiate their fragments fan-wise in traversing the ship. But the cases of whole-sale execution done by big shells have been singularly few—quite unlike those in most recent forecasts of naval warfare. In the first great battle there were only three such cases—one shell killed two men and wounded eleven, another killed two and wounded nine, and a third, without killing any, wounded sixteen. Dr. Suzuki makes some curious suggestions as the result of his experience; one is that everyone should put on clean clothes before going into action. This is because a shell fragment generally imbeds a piece of cloth with itself, which is not, as it is, sterilised, and which often easily eludes discovery and prevents healing unless clean.

MARITIME SUICIDE.

The large quantities of smokeless coal, sent to Japan and Russia recently, caused a question to be asked and an answer given in Parliament a few weeks ago, which has not received a tithe of the attention the importance of the subject merited. Mr. Balfour stated that during the present year, 87,000 tons of smokeless coal have been sent to Japan and 1,381,000 tons to Russia. Practically smokeless coal is only obtainable in one part of the world—Wales, and large though the deposits may be, they would soon become exhausted if exports continued to be made at this rate for long. As it is, the stock of such coal must be greatly depleted, and it is little less than maritime suicide for us to allow such a state of things to exist. Had these coal fields been situated in any other country than the United Kingdom, they would have long since become State property, although small quantities might have, under certain circumstances, been allowed to go to foreign Powers. But that any such wholesale exportation of a commodity, which is without exaggeration the life-blood of a Navy, could have gone on is inconceivable. In war time victory or defeat may very well depend on the quality of the coal our vessels are burning. Only a few years ago we had a striking reminder of the danger, when during manœuvres there was a shortage of smokeless coal, owing to a strike in the Welsh collieries. This depletion of the national stock of smokeless coal should be put a stop to, as a continuance of the present vast exportation is a matter which affects the well-being of the whole Empire.

SOME few remaining Local Governments have still to send in their views on the Police Comission's Report.

DEOLALI is mentioned as a possible temporary location for the Indian Staff College while the necessary buildings are being erected at Quetta.

IT is probable a Zingari eleven of cricketers chosen from among members in India, will play two matches in Calcutta during the ensuing cold weather.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of August 1902 were Rs. 16,92,96,000; August 1903 Rs. 15,85,75,000; August 1904 Rs. 19,14,58,000.

MAJOR JOLY DE LOTBINIERE has left Simla for Mussoorie, where he will advise the local authorities regarding the electric installation. He will afterwards proceed to Kashmir, where the Durbar desire to obtain his views regarding the utilisation of water power for electric purposes on a large scale. During his stay in Simla the opportunity was taken to obtain an informal expression of his opinion on the proposed hydro-electric scheme.

THE new electric cars at Hong Kong commenced running over the whole of the system early on August 13. A five minutes service was inaugurated between Kennedy Town and Causeway Bay, and a half hour service between Kennedy Town and Shaukiwan. The service was fairly well maintained throughout the day, the cars at all times being crowded. Chinese patronised them more than Europeans, probably because of the novelty, and many of them rode from one end of the line to the other more than once. Along the line the cars were the objects of much curiosity, groups of coolie gathering at various points and watching them moving along with a great manifestation of interest and surprise. To the Chinese the cars appear to be full of surprises, not the least of which is that in store for those who try the experiment of jumping off while they are in motion.

THE latest fishing story is from Ireland. An angler was proceeding to Derry on the Lough Swilly railway, when at Crolly Bridge station something went wrong with the engine, which came to a standstill. The angler, after surveying the the engine, returned to his compartment, secured his rod and line, and proceeded to utilise the time in fishing on the Crolly River—a fine salmon stream which runs near the station. Within a few minutes he had hooked a splendid salmon of 15lb., which kept him engaged until a signal was made that the engine had been repaired. Thereupon the angler landed his fish, and walked coolly to his compartment, salmon in one hand and rod in the other, a broad smile lighting up his countenance. The other passengers could only use strong language in condemnation of the methods of the Lough Swilly Railway.

## THE CAUSES OF THE HERRERO RISING.

[BY DR. LOUIS ELKIND.]

IT is almost forgotten history now, but when Bismarck publicly declared the annexation of South West Africa about twenty years ago, this very announcement was received, more or less generally, with derision by the German public. Among other objections raised in this respect, it was pointed out that representatives of the British Government had carefully examined the territory in question on the spot, and the report, which contained all the conclusions arrived at by the Commission, was, briefly stated, to the effect that neither the agricultural conditions nor its mineral resources, both of which were very poor and exceedingly limited, would justify the acquisition of that country, and, moreover, it was inhabited by low and treacherous tribes of natives. But, this notwithstanding, Bismarck, availing himself once more of his talents of persuasion, succeeded in inducing the Reichstag to vote a sum of money for the protection of white settlers. This grant of money, however, was not so great as the iron Chancellor wished for, and hence his full plans could not be carried into effect. After this, all public interest in the protectorate died out, but was suddenly brought to life again in 1890, when the natives broke into open rebellion.

From the historic point of view it is interesting to record that it is, comparatively speaking, of quite recent date that the real facts concerning this rising were made public. However, writes Dr. Louis Elkind in the "Pall Mall Gazette" it was suppressed, and once more the colony was almost forgotten, that is to say, outside official circles.

And so matters continued for a long time, until, in fact, early in the present year, when the blacks rose in all their savage fury and committed massacres which filled Germany with horror. As regards the cause there is no uniformity of opinion, the German Government, the German people, and the white settlers holding totally different views.

So far as the opinion of Germans at home it concerned, it appears to be pretty well fixed in condemnation of the white settlers, and more especially the merchants. The Government, Imperial and Colonial are blamed for treating the natives too leniently and it is urged that it was an unwise policy to allow the natives to retain their arms. Moreover these arms it is said were sold to the blacks by the Colonial authorities and indeed some critics go even so far as to say that this was done in preference to the white settlers when they applied for a similar purchase. It is further contended that when a dispute arose between a white and a black, the black was nearly always favoured the law officers looking upon the white settlers in general as a somewhat doubtful body of men and preferring to believe in the superior honesty as it were of the natives. Then also it is asserted that the authorities allowed the natives to move about from place to place practically at their own will, but from what is maintained in certain recent Colonial office publications this argument would not appear to be correct. Indeed it would seem that, copying evidently the example set by the United States Government in regard to its treatment of the Indians in the West, the natives have been restricted by the German authorities to a certain area and were in no circumstances permitted to leave it—a limitation of liberty which the natives on the whole did not seem to resent. Finally very strong exception has been taken to the limitation of credit to one year that is that a white could not recover a debt from a native if that debt were more than one year old.

This last-mentioned point seems to have been more pregnant of evil than any other, for it has led to proceedings on the part of whites which have been very strongly denounced by a large section of the German Press. A white who had money or kind due to him and who was in danger of losing it would do all that lay in his power to recover, and sometimes would adopt most harsh means. He would, for instance, take away the debtor's cattle and, indeed, if necessary, everything else he possessed, leaving him nothing but the few rags he wore as clothes and which he previously acquired from the white man. If the debtor had nothing that could be taken, then his neighbours goods were seized an intolerable proceeding which is very likely to have been one of the chief causes of the present rising. Those who condemn the German merchant point out that the British merchant has, through patience and tact, been much more successful in his treatment of the natives, but the fact is often lost sight of that the English trader is in the majority of cases financially supported by some wealthy firm at home, while his German rival is more often than not dependent upon himself and cannot give as much credit or for so long a time. The small German trader has had the alternative of losing his money or recovering it by the exercise of harsh means. Since most of the original charges against the white settlers were raised by missionaries, it is only fair that one important fact should be taken into consideration—namely, that the missionaries at one time carried on a considerable business with the natives and, no doubt, made good profit out of it. As a matter of fact, it was the missionary who paved in this respect the way, as it were, for the incoming German tradesman; but, not being possessed of that degree of resourcefulness and that spirit of enterprise, qualities which so eminently characterise the latter, he was thus compelled to restrict, if not indeed to entirely abandon, his commercial dealings with the natives. Taking them, therefore, as a whole, the missionaries are not altogether disinterested witnesses, and, to say the least, they have exaggerated somewhat. But, however this may be, the merchants declare that they have been handicapped by the Government's undue leniency to the natives, whose goodwill it has tried to win even at the sacrifice of the white settler's interests.

On the whole, then, it seems that the causes of the Herrero rising are many. Partly, at least, the Government are to blame. Those who are responsible will probably contend that if they had deprived the natives of their weapons years ago, and taken away their land, that would certainly have brought about a rising, and at a time when the German forces in South-West Africa were much weaker than they are now. For this little war the Government would have been blamed by the public, and the Press would have declared that hostilities would not have broken out if the natives had been reasonably treated. The Government, in trying to exonerate themselves, put the whole blame on the white settlers; but taking an impartial view of the matter it would certainly seem that this is unfair. The settlers may be to blame to a certain extent, but there can be no question that the Government have been much too lenient with the natives—a most treacherous tribe—and have also been more or less ignorant of the real state of native feeling. Early in January cablegrams sent to Germany by the settlers were mangled by the censor, if they contained such words as 'rising imminent." The colonial authorities did not believe such views, and were surprised and confused when the war cries of the blacks aroused them to a realisation of the truth.

When the present rising has been finally suppressed, it is to be hoped that the free and easy policy of the past will be replaced by something of a very different character. The colonial authorities ought to follow the example of their British contemporaries and keep a much closer watch on the natives; the arms and much of the property of the rebels should be confiscated, and any black known to have killed a white settler must be executed. It would be well if the chiefs were banished from the country, and the white settlers have a right to expect better protection. Moreover, the Ovambo tribe, occupying the northern part of the country, ought to be attacked with as little delay as possible, for there are unmistakable signs of their preparing to join the Herrero. The German Government, in keeping with a phase of German character, are prone to favour foreigners in detriment to their own countrymen. If this policy is continued in South-West Africa, no permanent settlement can be expected.

IN connection with the operation of the Universities Act in territorial areas, it is now notified that any college situated elsewhere than in Bengal, Burma, or Assam affiliated to the University of Calcutta before the passing of the Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation until the 31st December 1906, and students from any of such Colleges may be examined by the University up to that date, and degrees may be conferred upon them.

# STRATEGY OF RETREAT.

## KUROPATKIN'S SUCCESSFUL RETIREMENT.

## OYAMA'S STRATEGIC FAILURE.

## RUSSIA'S "INDOMITABLE" WITHDRAWAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Reuter wiring from Mukden on the 7th instant says that after being attacked from the eastern hills on Monday, the main portion of the Russians crossed the Railway and are proceeding north by the western road.

The rear-guard south of Mukden is moving with difficulty owing to bad roads.

A later despatch from Reuter (Mukden) says that the retreat has been safely accomplished. The Japanese have failed to utilize the Russians' serious plight and are probably fagged out. The accumulation of wounded between Liao-yang and Mukden has taxed the Red Cross to the utmost.

The Russian Commissariat formerly deplorable, worked magnificently.

The millet to which the Russians were not accustomed proved an inestimable ally to the Japanese who owe thereto some of the principal Russian reverses.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Reuter, (St. Petersburg) telegraphs that General Sakharoff wires that there was no fighting since the 9th instant in the area of operations.

Russia has agreed to pay an indemnity for the seizure of the British steamers Frankby and Ettrick Dale.

During the last three or four months between 400,000 and 500,000 tons of coal were purchased at Cardiff for the Russian Government.

A large quantity is now on the way to Manila to which place the coal is consigned.

It is stated that 110 shillings per ton was paid for the coal for Vladivostock.

The "Standard" in a leading article, declares that European thought had decided for centuries past that there can be no true civilization unless it was of Christian, Greek or Roman origin. Japan has shattered this flattering theory.

The whole Japanese people seems possessed of irresistible energy.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Reuter (Tokio) says General Hasegawa, commanding the Imperial Guards, is the probable Governor of Manchuria.

The "Times" correspondent with the Japanese Left Army says that the Japanese spoils of war at Liao-yang were quite insignificant. The Japanese were unable to secure any locomotives of which they are urgently in need. There was, he says, nothing strategically excellent in the handling of either Army, but General Oku commanded the finest infantry in the world and no other Army could for five consecutive days deliver eight unsuccessful general infantry assaults against entrenchments and still persevered.

Reuter (St Petersburg) says that General Kuropatkin telegraphs there was no fighing on the 9th. The enemy is quite inactive and heavy rains prevent the roads being repaired.

A remarkable change is occurring in British opinion relative to the capacities of the belligerents. The tendency hitherto has been to despise Russian strategy, but the critics now declare they must modify their previous opinions regarding the prospects of the campaign and for the first time there seems a doubt about the outcome.

The "Daily Telegraph" says Oyama was completely foiled by General Kuropatkin's indomitable tactics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 10.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London September 9th, states that according to a St. Petersburg telegram the fighting is now insignificant.

The majority of the Russians are north of Mukden, while General Kuroki is thirteen miles to the south.

A battle on a scale equal to that of Liao-yang is expected shortly.

The Circum-Baikal Railway opens to-morrow.

It is stated at Tokio that the Japanese have arranged to despatch re-inforcements throughout the winter.

The Japanese Consul in Bombay has received the following :—

Marshal Oyama reports.—Our right army occupied Yentai colliery and Yumentza hill after fighting on the 4th and 5th instant.

The enemy's main force is believed to have retired to the north of the Sun river.

Natives say that the enemy was sent by train and over 10,000 were killed and wounded.

We burried over 3,000 Russians.

The enemy, before evacuation, burned their magazines near the station, but we captured immense quantities of provisions and ammunition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

### Prospects of Enlightened Regime.

### PRINCE MIRSKI'S REPUTATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Prince Sviatopolk Mirski, the new Russian Minister of the Interior, has the reputation for humanity and enlightenment.

His appointment is considered as a defeat for the Reactionaries.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

### The Short-time Movement.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

At the meeting of the Cotton Federation at Manchester to-day, it was decided to leave the question of short-time to the discretion of the individual members.

## THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

### French in Full Retreat.

### DEFENDERS DRIVING OUT INVADERS.

General Franch's advance from the Essex Coast has been suddenly checked and he is now in full retreat towards the sea with General Wynne in pursuit.

## THE DONCASTER CUP.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Doncaster Cup run to-day :—

Robert le Diable ..... 1
Bachelor's Button ..... 2
Palmy Days..... 3

## THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

### Dispute Still Unsettled.

Notwithstanding the decision to abandon the strike at Marseilles there has been a hitch and the negociations continue.

## THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The result of the recent rain is reflected in the crop telegram for the past week from the North West Frontier Province where prices of food grains are reported to be falling slightly.

Even here, however, the agricultural position continues serious, and the Chief Commissioner reports that the prospects of the standing crops depend upon rain falling within the nert fortnight.

In the Punjab things are very much as before. Fodder is growing scarce in Lahore and Mianwali districts. Rain is badly wanted almost everywhere and the price of wheat is rising.

Madras is crying out for rain in the Circars, Deccan, Chingleput, the central districts and Tinnevelly.

The Central Provinces report scarcity of fodder and rising prices over a very wide area.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Reverend L. F. D. Blair is transferred from the Madras Presidency to the Central Provinces. Reverend H. O. Penley is posted to Bengal as a chaplain and Reverend J. M. Macdonald is reposted to Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. G. Knox is posted as Political Agent, Koweit, and Captain A. P. Trevor as First Assistant to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant-Colonels Sykes and Weir I. M. S. are confirmed as administrative Medical Officers, Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province respectively, and Major Roberts I. M. S. as administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

Major Ramsay, Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, has one month's leave, Major Archer officiating.

Major A. Maconaghey officiates as Political Agent, Quetta and Captain Dew as Political Agent, Chageh.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sexton, officiating Assistant Comptroller, Bombay Post Office, has three months' leave.

## GAME AND FISH PRESERVATION.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have referred the Game and Fish Bill for consideration and report to a Sub-Committee consisting of the president Mr. W. K. Dowding, Mr. W. K. Dods, Mr. James Arbuthnot and Mr. J. J. Sinclair.

## LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

Lord Ampthill goes to Dhami, a day's march from Simla, for some shooting on the 22nd instant returning on the 25th. Their Excellencies proceed to Narkanda, 36 miles in the interior on the 29th, returning on the 4th October in time to attend the performance by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club of "The Unforseen" on the 5th. On the 8th October their Excellencies will go to a pastoral play by children at Peterhoff, the residence of the Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Dane.

## THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Somerset's team has been scratched for the Durand Football Tournament here, its place will be taken by a second team which the Simla New Club has been permitted to enter, Four Simla combinations will therefore compete.

## THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the final positions of the Counties in the Championship Tourney which came to a conclusion with the match between Surrey and Leicestershire at the Oval on Wednesday :—

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Pts. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lancashire ..... | 21 | 13 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 100'00 |
| Yorkshire ..... | 27 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 63'63 |
| Kent ..... | 21 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 42'85 |
| Middlesex ..... | 18 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 38'46 |
| Notts ..... | 20 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 27'27 |
| Sussex ..... | 24 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 11'11 |
| Warwickshire ... | 16 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 00'00 |
| Leicestershire .... | 20 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 00'00 |
| Gloucestershire ... | 18 | 5 | 6 | 7 | —1 | —09'09 |
| Derbyshire ..... | 18 | 5 | 8 | 5 | —3 | —23'07 |
| Surrey ..... | 28 | 6 | 12 | 10 | —6 | —33'33 |
| Somerset ..... | 18 | 5 | 11 | 2 | —3 | —37'50 |
| Worcestershire ... | 18 | 3 | 8 | 7 | —5 | —45'45 |
| Essex ..... | 20 | 3 | 10 | 7 | —7 | —53'84 |
| Hampshire ..... | 18 | 2 | 12 | 4 | —10 | —71'42 |

The match between Yorkshire and Kent played at Harrogate on July 8th and 9th was abandoned and is not included in the above table.

## THE TREATY OF LHASSA

### Tibet Lamas Come to Terms.

### CONDITIONS NOT DISCLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent writing from Lhassa on the 7th inst. states :—

The formal treaty was signed to-day in the Potala, in the Dalai Lama's apartments.

The ceremonial was perfectly simple and the surroundings most quaint and picturesque. The terms of the treaty were read out only in Tibetan.

Such details as it may seem politic to publish will be communicated hereafter by the Foreign Office at Simla.

The proceedings closed with a short speech from Colonel Younghusband.

The same correspondent writing on the 4th states :—

The situation now is most promising as the Tibetans have practically accepted our terms.

It is expected the formal treaty will be signed within the next few days and the force will be returning to India in a couple of weeks.

Nothing has been heard from the Dalai Lama, who is now supposed to be well on his way into Mongolia.

The local officials, supported by the Amban, insist that his action amounts to practical abdication, although the administration is now being carried on by the Council of Regency, presided over by the Abbot.

It is believed the Tashi Lama of Shigatse will eventually be recognised as the supreme religious head.

Arrangements for our return journey are completed Store depots have been erected at various points along the route and the only real obstacle is the Sampo river which is now flowing with a tremendous volume of water. It is expected to subside greatly in the course of a week or two, as the weather now is much finer.

The market people are now producing articles of great artistic value, and unknown antiquity, but enormous prices are asked.

The Amban, who was followed by a large crowd from the city, to-day, witnessed target practice by he mountain artillery. He was greatly impressed by the bursting of the shrapnel shells.

The draft treaty has been sealed by the Regent.

## THE PEACE DURBAR.

### ADDRESS BY COL. YOUNGHUSBAND.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent gives the following description of the ceremony.

Amidst world famed and historical surroundings has this first, and it may be hoped, lasting treaty with the Tibetan Government been sealed by the King-Emperor's representative. The ceremony took place in a fine hall some 175 feet square. This hall is high up on the eastern side of the Potala and in it is the Dalai Lama's throne of audience. It was a striking and unparalleled scene when the British Commissioner arrived. A silken screen had been erected, and in front of this on silken carpets were placed chairs for Colonel Younghusband and the Amban.

On the Amban's left were seated all the Chinese retinue, and on Colonel Younghusband's right sat General Macdonald, Mr. White, and the Mission and Headquarter's Staff. Behind and round the room on the right side were about 40 invited officers and the guard-of-honour, chosen from every unit. In the middle of the room was a table covered with the Union Jack, on which the Treaty was signed. Beyond the table, facing Colonel Younghusband, sat the four Shapes, whilst the Regent himself sat on the Amban's left hand, and the Tongsa Penlop, with his quaintly dressed bodyguard, whose clothes resemble bed-room coverlets, filled one corner of the room, and the Nepalese Agent with a guard of Gurkhas filled another portion. Large numbers of lamas and lay officials crowded all the vacant spaces.

The sun shone brightly down through a large skylight above, and greatly heightened the effect of this wonderful picture, as the whole assemblage waited silently for the entrance of the British Commissioner's procession. Outside the troops lined the road for a mile, whilst four guns were placed along the embankment, and through this line the procession approached the Potala.

The road lies up the steep side of the hill and as one nears the top it is more like a slippery stone ladder than a road. On reaching the top, and in particular from the roof itself, a perfectly lovely view of Lhassa and the country is obtained. The dirt and squalor are all invisible, and the city below appears wonderfully beautiful, set as it is amidst lovely groves and gardens, and surrounded by streams. The gilded domes of the Jo-Khang blaze out with dazzling brightness, and Lhassa viewed from the roof of the Potala would rival any city in the world for beauty and picturesqueness.

As I write these words the procession approached and the rocky steps and dark passage leading to the hall dimly lit with oil lamps was lined by troops, the composite guard filed in and the whole assemblage English, Chinese, Tibetans, Bhutanese, and Nepalese awaited the signal to arise. The procession then entered and the Amban first and then Tongsa Penlop the Nepalese Agent the Regent and the Shapes came forward in turn to pay their respects to Colonel Younghusband who then took his seat.

The British Commissioner opened the proceedings with an ordinary interchange of formal compliments during which tea was handed round. Captain O'Connor then took his seat in the middle of the room and informed the Tibetans that the Treaty would now be read. Munshi Lobsong then read out in a loud voice audible in every quarter of the hall, the Tibetan translation of the Treaty. Colonel Younghusband asked if the Tibetan authorities were prepared to sign the Treaty and they answered that they were. A huge Tibetan parchment containing the Treaty in Tibetan, Chinese, and English, was then laid on the table, and all the representative monks and the Shapes of Sera, Daipung, and Galan Monasteries, and the National Assembly, proceeded to the table and placed their respective seals on all three translations. As the Treaty was in quintuplicate this took a considerable time. At five minutes past four, the old Regent and Colonel Younghusband rose simultaneously from their seats and while the whole assemblage remained standing, these two, first the Regent and the British Commissioner, affixed their seals, thus completing this Treaty of friendship and commerce, the inception of which was rendered imperative both by Tibetan pretension and foreign intrigues, and the completion of which has not been obtained without hardship and bloodshed, not to mention the cost in money to the Indian taxpayer.

Another correspondent writing on the 7th thus describes the scene at the signing of the treaty in the Palace of the Dalai Lama :—The Tibetan signatories were the Te Repoche or Regent, four Shapes as members of Council, the Abbots of the three great monasteries, Debung, Sera and Galan and a representative of the National Assembly. The Amban asked that the assembly should not be held in the hall which contains the sacred picture of the Chinese Emperor. It appears this portrait which was introduced into the Potala nearly 100 years ago is regarded with extreme awe and reverence. On account of its presence, the Dalai Lama is supposed never to leave the palace without the consent of the Amban, and his desertion of the picture at this crisis is regarded by the Amban and the Chinese as a flagrant breach of national obligations. The audience chamber selected was the Throne Room of the Dalai Lama which has brilliantly tapestried, walls and pillars ornamented with richly coloured frescoes.

Besides the signatories there were present the Amban and his suit and the Tongsa Penlop of Bhutan and the Nepalese Resident and their suite, and a large gathering of British officers. Behind the circle stood a group of Sikhs, Pathans and Gurkhas.

The ceremony began with the reading of the terms in Tibetan, then the Treaty was placed on a table in the centre of the hall, the delegates sitting round. The Lamas were russet robes, and the Shapes robes of yellow silk. The treaty was written on a voluminous scroll in Tibetan, English and Chinese, in parallel columns. The signatories stepped forward in turn and attached their seal to each column. There was no trace of sullenness or displeasure in the Tibetans as they signed. The Regent, who is a benign-looking ecclesiastic of great dignity, smiled as he added his name. The general attitude of the Tibetans is cheerful and good-natured.

After signing the Treaty, Colonel Young-husband made the following speech:—"The Convention has been signed, and we are now at peace. The misunderstandings of the past are over, and the bases have been laid for mutual good relations in the future. In the Convention the British Government have been careful to avoid interfering in the smallest degree with your religion. They have annexed no part of your territory, and have made no attempt to interfere in your internal affairs. They have fully recognised the continual suzerainty of the Chinese Government. They have merely sought to ensure that you abide by the Treaty made by the Amban in 1890 and that trade relations between India and Tibet, which are no less advantageous to you than to us, should be established, as they have been with every other part of the Chinese Empire and with every other country in the world except Tibet; that the British representatives should be treated with respect in future; that you should now depart from your traditional policy in regard to political relations with other countries.

The treaty which has now been made, I promise you on behalf of the British Government, we will rigidly observe, but I also warn you we will as rigidly enforce it. Any infringement of it will be severely punished in the end; any obstruction of trade, any disrespect or injury shown to British subjects will be noticed and requitement exacted. We will treat you well when you come to India. We do not take a single rupee in customs duty from your merchants. We will allow any of you to travel and reside wherever you will. In India we preserve the ancient buildings of the Buddhist faith and we expect that when we come to Tibet we should be treated with no less consideration and respect than we show you in India.

You have found us bad enemies when you have not observed the treaty obligations and shown disrespect to the British Raj. You will find us equally good friends if you keep the treaty and show us civility. I hope that the peace which has this moment been established between us will last for ever, and that we may never again be forced to treat you as enemies. As the first token of peace I will ask General Macdonald to release all prisoners of war, and I expect you, on your part, will set at liberty all those who have been imprisoned on account of dealings with us."

After the conclusion of the speech, which was interpreted to the Tibetans sentence by sentence and again in Chinese, the Tibetans expressed their intention to observe the treaty faithfully, and the meeting closed at 6 o'clock, having lasted three hours.

With the signing of the Treaty the work of the present Mission to Lhassa is practically ended. How far the flight of the Dalai Lama will affect our future relations with Tibet is a matter of great uncertainty. When he returns, there are likely to be divisions in the State which may be subversive to the new conditions and to the Political Resident who will be left in the country.

The practical results of the Mission are these :—The discrediting of a ruler who threatened our security and prestige on the north-east frontier by overtures to a foreign power, the demonstration to the Tibetans that this power is unable to support them in their policy of defiance to Great Britain, and that the head-quarters of Lamaism is not inaccessible to British troops. For more than a century we have preserved a policy of inactivity with regard to Tibet, which has been totally misconstrued. Our policy of forbearance and conciliation has been attributed to weakness, and nothing but the presence of British troops in the capital itself could dispel this illusion. In view of the bigotry and arrogance of the Tibetans it is the most fortunate circumstances that have compelled us to proceed to Lhassa and conclude a treaty in the Potala itself. Had the treaty been concluded at Tuna or even Gyantse, it is doubtful if the impression would have been so lasting or the results of the Mission so farreaching.

Further communications during the past month must have tended to promote friendly relations with the people of Lhassa and leave an impression that our strength is tempered with humanity. At one time it seemed impossible to make any progress in the negotiations without a further resourse to arms. However, when we leave Lhassa, and the date is fixed appoximately for the 20th, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that not a shrine has been despoiled or sacred building demolished.

The difficulties of the campaign have not been exaggerated, and General Macdonald is to be congratulated on bringing the column through to Lhassa without mishap and on grappling successfully with the unparralleled difficulties of supply and transport on the road.

### DESPATCH FROM GENERAL MACDONALD.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The following telegrams have been received from General Macdonald :—

Lhassa, 4th September:—Condition of the wounded officers, Lieutenant Mitchell, 32nd Pioneers, and Captain Young I. M. S. both doing well.

Lhassa, 5th September, 5 a. m. A Survey party with Gurkhas and a section of Mounted Infantry left on the morning of the 2nd to proceed 20 miles up the Trilung valley.

The usual reconnaissances have been sent out daily with negative results. All is reported quiet on the communications.

The Sangpo is still in heavy flood, but is falling and the weather has improved.

Lhassa, 7th September, 5 p. m., The Survey party returned from the Trilung Valley on 5th reporting all quiet. There was very heavy rain with snow low down on the surrounding mountains on the nights of the 5th and 6th.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER, 10.

The Bharatpur Transport Corps arrived at Siliguri yesterday, a record performance. It will commence work immediately conveying stores for the Mission along the lower reaches of the Teesta.

### THE COST OF THE MISSION.

#### PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 10,

A public meeting was held here yesterday evening ostensibly by the citizens of Madras, but which was by no means representative, to protest against the injustice of India being saddled with the cost of the Tibetan Expedition. Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu C. I. E. presided. The proposition was carried with acclamation and a Committee was appointed to prepare and submit a memorial to the British Parliament in favour of relieving India of the whole or part of the expenses of the Expedition.

A resolution appreciating the services rendered by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress and distinguished politicians in England by championing the interests of India was then proposed and carried.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE "TIMES" ON THE SETTLEMENT.

### Eulogy of Col Younghusband.

LONDON SEPT. 10.

The "Times" says we owe a deep debt to Colonel Younghusband and it is doubtful whether any negotiator of less consummate experience could have brought the matter to the present successful conclusion which is due in a high degree to his patient and unfailing tactfulness.

### LHASSA RACES.

LHASSA, AUGUST 26.

The first day's racing here was brought off very successfully yesterday. Everybody in camp, not on duty, was present. Some people from the town including the Nepalese Resident, and a few leading Lamas, graced the occasion with their presence.

The following is the card :—

The Dwarf Chase.—A steeplechase for all C-B ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a steeplechase or hurdle race of the value of Rs. 50. 13-3 to carry 12st. 7lbs. W. I. Distance—1 mile.

Captain Peterson's Nun Nicer 12st 4lbs..... 1
Mr Marindin's Jimjams 11st 3lbs..... 2
Captain R C Moore's Queen Bee 9st 13lbs Owner Ran out

Mr. Magniac's Phil 9st 11b scratched.

Nun Nicer walked in Queen Bee ran out owing to a lama crossing the course in front of a jump. Time—4mins. 17secs.

The Giant Stakes.—For all maiden ponies 14-2 and under. Ponies 14-2 to carry 2st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties and allowances. Distance—1,000 yards.

Major Fuller's Decima 11st. 11bs .....Captain R.C. Moore 1
Mr Bennett's Crocodile 11st 11lbs.....Owner 2
Captain Minogue's Greylet 9st 5lbs.....Native 3
Mr Macpherson's Silliguri 8st 12lbs..... 0
Mr Boone's Darkie 8st 6lbs.....Owner 0
Mr Henry Newman's Mountain Queen 10st 11lbs Mr Lynch 0
Mr Skipwith's Tuna 10st 5lbs.....Owner 0
Mr Spencer's Black Bess 9st 10lbs.....Owner 0
Sub-Condr Letch's Jibber 8st 12lbs.....Native 0
Captain Peterson's Pretty Polly 9st 4lbs.....Owner 0

Decima won easily, Greylet a bad third. Time—71secs.

The Midget Plate.—For all poines 12-1 and under. W. I. Ponies 12 1 to carry 11st. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr Hodgson's Gury (10st. 8lbs) .....Mr Marsden 1
Capt C H E Moore's Punch (10st 11bs.) Sub-Condr Bingham 2
Mr Bailey's Tuna (11st).....Native 3
Mr Franklin's Red Tape (11st.) .....Mr Ward 0
Major Row's Rats (11st.) .....Owner 0
Col Waddell's Dorje (11st.) ..... ...Macdonald 0
Capt Baldwin's Jong (11st.).....Owner 0
Capt Malnprize's Flying Fox (11st.) .....Mr Booms 0
Capt Peterson's Toun Tli (11st. 8lbs)...Mr Skipwith 0
Mr Corrilan's May Queen (11st.) .....Mr Prince 0
Mr Malur's Lama (11st) .....Staff Sergt-Rose 0
Jemadar Prem Singh's Guru II.....Owner 0
Capt Ottley's Teschan (11st) .....Native 0

Guru led from start to finish and won easily by two lengths. No time taken.

The Army Cup.—For all ponies 14-0 and under, not private property to be nominated by and ridden by a person in military employment other than British commissariat officer. Ponies 14-0 to carry 12-7 W I Distance—5 furlongs

Sergt Green's Polly, 11st 3lbs.....Owner 1
Sub-Condr Bingham's Biddy, 10st 11lbs.....Owner 2
Sub-Condr Leitch's Tommy, 12st 11b.....Owner 3
Q M S Ballin's Red Gauntlet, 11st 9lbs .....Owner 0
Q M S Holdaway's Grey Girl, 11st 9lbs.....Owner 0
Staff Sergt Rose's Cicero 12st 7lbs .....Owner 0
Sepoy Khan Khan's Blitzers 11st 3lbs .....Owner 0
Jamadar Gul Akbar's Philosophy, 11st 6lbsOwner 0
Q M S Morris's Kitty 10st 5lbs .....Owner 0

Polly won all out by ten lengths Time—88 1-2 secs.

Lilliput Scully—For all C-B ponies 13 hands and under that have never won a race of any description. Ponies 13 hands to carry 12st W I Distance—3 furlongs.

Captain R C Moore's Queen Bee 12st .....Owner 1
Colonel Waddell's Dorje 9st 6lbs..... ...Macdonald 2
Major Iggulden's Gingar 11st 2lbs .....Major Row 3
Major Ray's Shumla 11st 8lbs ...Captain Minogue 0
Mr Bignell's Bahadur 10st 13lbs.....Mr Boone 0
Captain Baldwin's Jong 9st 6lbs .....Owner 0
Mr. Alley's D T 11st 8lbs..... ..... Native 0
Mr Grant's Jingal 11st 8lbs .....Owner 0
Mr Peterson's Little Un 11st 2lbs .....Native 0
Mr Prince's Ping Pong 10st 10lbs .....Owner 0
Subedar Thakur Sing's Phari 10st 13lbs.....Native 0
Mr Baley's Karola 10st 13lbs.....Native 0

Queen Bee won easily by five lengths, Ginger was two lengths behind the second. Time—52secs.

A Steeplechase for all ponies 14-2 and under 14-2 to carry 12st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties allowances. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Major Fullers' Decima 10st 8lbs. Capt R C Moore 1
Sergt-Major Joyce's Oblique 11st 7lbs....Sergt-Major Rose 2
Mr Boon's Darkie 7st 13lbs.....Owner 3
Captain Minogue's Greylet 8st 5lb ..... Native 0
Mr Henry Newman's Mountain Queen 10st 11lbs Mr Gardner 0
Mr Bennett's Crocodile 11st 4lbs .....Owner 0
Mr Spencer's Black Bess 10st 3lbs .....Owner 0
Captain Peterson's Giraffe 11st 5lbs .....Owner 0

Decima won very easily in 3 min. 16 1-2secs.

The Medium Plate.—For all C. B. ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 150 Ponies 13 3 to carry 12st W I Distance—1 mile.

Mr Skeen's Gry Girl 12st.....Capt R C Moore 1
Capt Peterson's Gray Hermit 10st 10lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Keen's Sceptre II 11st 2lbs.....Mr Marsden 3
Mr Melklejohn's Red Gauntlet 12st.....Owner 0
Capt Elliott's Cockroach 12st.....Owner 0
Subadar Sunjit Singh's Lhassa 9st 12lbs .....Native 0
Mr Candler's Bahadur II 7st 10lbs.....Native 0

Gray Girl won by five lengths. A close race between second and third

It will be seen that Captain R. C. Moore, A.V.D., had quite a "day out" winning four races out of five mounts. He would probably have won the Dwarf Chase also but for Queen Bee running out.

## BANGALORE RACES.

### FIFTH EXTRA DAY.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 11.

The Bangalore fifth extra meeting was held in fine weather yesterday. Details :—

The Long Distance Handicap. Distance 2 miles.

Mr Anketell Jones' Grand Duke 11st 3lbs .....Major Dougall 1
Major N Smith's David 10st 9lbs .....Owner 2
Capt Watson's Ramillies 10st 7lbs .....Owner 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Grand Duke; 2 to 1 against Ramillies; 6 to 1 David.

Won by three lengths; 5 lengths between second and third. Time—3mins. 59 4-5secs.

The Bijou Plate for Horses, Distance half a mile.

Sultan of Jahore's Peppercorn 10st 7lbs .....Koops 1
Mr Chowdhury's Lala 8st 13lbs .....Lansdown 2
Major Logan Home's Kingfisher 8st 10lbs. Mr Jan 3

Also ran :—Merry Eyes, 9st. 8lbs. and Medowra, 8st 11b.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Peppercorn; 2 to 1 against Lala; fives Kingfisher and Medowra and sixes Merry Eyes.

Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths between second and third. Time—52secs,

The Bedouin Plate for Arab Ponies—5 furlongs.

Mr Strickland's Baronet 8st 11b .....Koops 1
Mr Webster's Derision 9st 8lbs .....Mr Jan 2
Col Desaraj Urs' Delight 8st 3lbs...Narransawmy 3

Also ran :—Syndic 10st. 7lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Derision; 2 to 1 against Baronet; fours the rest.

Won easily by 2 lengths; 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 11 3-5secs.

The Bank Plate. Handicap for Horses. Distance three quarters of a mile.

Sultan of Johor's Massachusetts, 10st.....Koops 1
Mr Apcar' Sacristan 9st..... .....Burns 2

Also started Knight Templar 8st. 4lbs and Best Shot 7st. 2lbs.

Best Shot kicked Knight Templar just as the gate lifted, so only Massachusetts and Sacristan got away, the former winning by 2 lengths. Time—1min. 23 1-5secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Massachusetts, fours Sacristan and Best Shot and fives Knight Templar.

The Substitution Bazaar Plate, Handicap for Ponies—distance half a mile.

Major Gunn's Dandenong 10st 5lbs Captain Randall 1
Major Smyth's Laurier Rose 9st 11lbs...Meguade 2
Mr West's Firebrand 10st 4lbs..... Owner 3

Also ran Cleopatra II 11st.7lbs. Swiviller 11st. Tight Rope 8st. 4lbs.

Betting: Even money Dandenon twos Swiveller, fives Tight Rope, fours Laurier Rose, Sixes the others.

Won by half a length; short head between second and third. Time—54mins. 3 5secs.

The Polo Race for bona-fide English and American Polo ponies—distance 3 furlongs.

Mr D William's Nonsuch 12st 4lbs Mr Stricker-land 1
Capt Peel's Rose II 11st 11b.....Owner 2
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Countess 10st 6lbs Lansdown 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Rose II: 2 to 1 against the rest. Won by a short head. Time—45secs.

## THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT AT-ARMS.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

### BOMBAY AS A FUTURE MEETING PLACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Presidential assault-at-arms was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday when the prizes were distributed.

Sir Archibald Hunter said: Before asking Lady Lamington to distribute the prizes I should like to make one or two remarks. The progress which has been made in this annual event has on the present occasion been most satisfactory. The entries were good, and the entries of officers were double those of last year. There is, however, one point to which, I wish to draw the attention of Commanding Officers, and that is that the subscriptions from the regiments have decreased considerably. It is a pleasure to note that not only have numbers of competitors been largest, but in the opinion of competent judges a very great improvement has been shown all round. The team competitions with bayonets were all closely contested. The bayonet teams, both British and Native, fought with great determination and skill, especially those of the York and Lancaster regiment and the 103rd Mahrattas. This is a fact that gives me the greatest satisfaction, for though we know now-a-days that there are some who do not regard the bayonet as being as useful a weapon as it had proved itself to be in the past, and though we know that the greatest attention must be paid to musketry training and marksmanship and to improve in marching and manoeuvres, we may be very sure that the day of hand-to-hand combats has not passed; and hand-to-hand fighting means stern bayonet work and in this class of fighting skill and determination count as much to-day as ever they did in the past. In physical drill with arms, the British teams of the Seaforths and 93rd Highlanders obtained a very high standard, the contest being very close. In the competition for natives the 103rd Mahrattas were exceptionally smart and keen. The sections tent pegging of the 29th Lancers was a fine performance, the winners making all but the possible points in two runs. The riding and jumping by the 33rd Cavalry were also very good, as were also the riding and jumping of the Field Artillery teams from Kirkee. Exceptional merit is due to the Seaforth Highlanders who came from a distance to compete and have succeeded in winning two team contests and individually three first prizes. Great credit is likewise due to the 103rd Mahrattas who also won two team contests and in individual competitions took three first prizes and three second. This regiment also possesses the best man-at-arms for all native dismounted corps in Lance Naik Shaikh Mukdam. Two officers have tied for the position of best man-at-arms namely Lieutenant and Riding Master Littlewood, 10th Hussars, and Lieutenant Hunter of the 31st Lancers. Bombardier Carnegie was the best mounted man at-arms, whilst Mir Showtmat Ali, 20th Deccan Horse, was the best mounted man among the Native Troops. Lance Sergeant Ayre of the Seaforths was the best man-at-arms dismounted among British troops and Lance Naik Shaik Mukdam, 103rd Mahratta Infantry, among the natives. There are just one or two short remarks I should like to make before asking her Excellency to distribute prizes. The question is now under discussion and has not yet been settled as to whether it would be better to hold these meetings in Bombay. In Bombay, a large and populous city, we should command a far larger attendance which would increase the gate money and enable us to give larger and better prizes. Here on the other hand we have better accommodation, better permanent arrangements, and more space. Poona is also more centrally situated for competitors coming from a distance especially from the southward and East and is more convenient especially for the Poona Garrison. In the end, however, I fancy the matter will be settled by the meeting being held in alternate years here and in Bombay. Now one word more. Our best thanks for this very successful meeting and for the infinity of thought and trouble which have gone to make that success, are due to the body of gentlemen who undertook the arrangements of the assault-at-arms and the judging. Our best thanks are due to General Richardson and Colonel Goodwyn for their exertions in making the meeting a great success. We also tender our best thanks to Lord and Lady Lamington for their presence and I now call upon you to give three hearty cheers for Her Excellency. The cheers having been given Her Excellency distributed prizes.

H. E. Lord Lamington then rose and said :—Sir Archibald Hunter, ladies and gentlemen. In the name of Lady Lamington I wish to thank you for what you have said and for the way in which you have cheered her. It has been a very great and genuine pleasure to us to have come down to-day to witness the final day of the assault-at-arms and to distribute the rewards to the prize winners. I have never witnessed more interesting feats of skill and strength. The Musical ride by the 33rd Light Cavalry, wonderfully clever trick riding display given by the 29th Lancers, the gymnastic displays by the European and native staffs of the Gymnasium, the Tug-of-war, tent pegging, the combats with sword and lance and the Highlanders' dancing, all have been excellently performed and have afforded Lady Lamington and myself in common with every other spectator the greatest enjoyment. I regret that our enforced absence on an official visit prevented us from attending on the earlier days of the assault-at-arms. I know we have missed much and regret that we did not witness the excellent work performed by the 103rd Mahrattas of which General Sir Archibald Hunter has spoken. When at Satara, I saw the Regiment and noted its excellent conditions and of what fine material it was composed, and I am extremely sorry that we could not watch the performance of its picked representations. When at Ahmednagar I saw the Connaught Rangers and learned of the trouble the regiment has taken over preparing for the tug-of-war and of the determined way in which its team had trained. I am not therefore astonished that the Rangers should have defeated even such a team as that of the Royal Garrison Artillery from Bombay. General Hunter has already testified to the success of the assault-at-arms and has spoken of the likelihood of future assaults being held in alternate years in Poona and in Bombay. I trust that the future will see these assaults-at-arms, whether held up here or down in Bombay, increasingly successful from year to year.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech General Richardson called for three cheers for General Hunter and the tournament terminated.

## HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 11.

After a lengthened absence, the much needed rain fell copiously early this morning. It drizzled slightly about seven in the previous evening and the gathering clouds denoted that a good shower was at hand. This forecast was fully borne out about one this morning when a heavy shower fell lasting up till five o'clock. One inch and ninety cents were gauged at the Sassoon Hospital. This is the first shower of note Poona has received during the year, for what has fallen altogether only totals about seven inches.

The present rain is most timely and a few more similar good showers will save the fowari crops in the district which are in imminent danger for want of rain. Cultivators have had a most anxious time as bajree has entirely failed for want of rain and jowari is threatened for the same reason. The present shower is stated to be only a part of good rain that fell about the same time in different parts of the district, in Satara and portion of Southern Maratha County. Some more rain fell during the day and sky is overcharged with clouds giving a prospect of more rain shortly.

## POONA CANTONMENT LAND SUIT.

### FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

THE suit instituted by the Secretary of State against Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Mr. F. D. Ghaswalla and Rutton Bai Ghaswalla for the resumption of No. 9 Arsenal Road, came on again for hearing to-day.

Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, with Mr. Davar, Government Pleader appeared for the Secretary of State. Mr. Bhandarkar with Mr. J. D. Ghaswalla appeared for the defendants. Mr. Patwardhan appeared for the Natus who have also been made defendants in the suit.

Colonel Wright from the Command Office, who was examined with regard to certain correspondence, said :—"I am officiating Quarter-Master General, Bombay Command. I produce this plan which was originally prepared by the Assistant Quarter-Master General. It is a plan for the year 1856. A red line denotes the boundaries of the Poona Cantonment. I can show the site which is now known as No. 9 Arsenal Road. It was then known as No. 23 Staff Lines. This (produced) is a tracing of that plan. I see this plan for the year 1830 (produced). There are no names marked on the plan. The site of the last house on the western boundary is, I believe, the land in dispute marked by a blue cross which is now marked by the Court red. This is a register which I produce from my office. It is a register of houses in the Cantonment for that year. It is signed by Captain T. Ray, Assistant Quarter-Master-General. The house in dispute was then known as 23, Staff Lines. The name of the owner is Nundram Sunderjee, Government Contractor. I cannot say what the first column of the plan refers. I believe it to be the house in dispute" A register (copy) for the year 1862 was then put in. Witness said—"It is signed by John Donnell, Assistant Quarter-Master-General. The name of Nundram Sunderjee is erased and the name of Captain O. J. Holland put in its place. The signature of A. Collins, the Major of the Brigade, is also on it. The Brigade-Major's Office on the plan has now ceased to exist. We have records when it ceased to exist." A register for 1863 was next produced. Witness said : "This register from the signature, apparently Umantis, from the Brigade Major's office, No. 23 Staff Lines is shown as purchased on the 24th February 1863 by Captain Holland, from G. P. Batis A register for 1866 was next put in In it is substituted for 23 Staff Lines, No. 9 Arsenal road. The name erased is Dorabjee Pestonjee and in it is placed Adarjee Dorabji." Another register for 1869 was put in. Witness said this is signed by Lieutenant Colonal Allan Dunn. It comes from the Brigade Office. Witness said : another registor for 1869 is signed by R. Pratt, Commanding the Poona Brigade. It does not necessarily follow the erasure in red ink was made in the same year.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bhandakar Colonel wright said : "I cannot say whether the plan for 1856 has been made by the authority of Government, by Government I mean other than the military authorities. Nor can I speak to the signature of the Assistant Quarter-Master General. I have no personal knowledge of the drawing of the map. I cannot personally vouch for the accuracy of the map." The map of 1868 (original) was here produced. Wintness said : "The plan shows six bungalows in a line with two rows between."

Mr. Bhandarkar produced a plan of 1856. Witness said : "I cannot state how there may be four houses in one plan and six in the other. I cannot speak to any inaccuracy. I have not compared the map with the ground, I mean on the ground. In coming here I was given to understand that I was only to produce certain documents. I was not aware that I was to give any other information." Witness continuing said : "I cannot say whether I have any register previous to 1856 relating to the land in dispute. I cannot form my own personal knowledge say that the registers have been accurately kept. According to the "Jamieson's Code," if there is any land and a person wants to build on it he has to make an application. I cannot say whether any such application had been made in the land in dispute. I do not personally know the signature of T. Ray to the plan for 1856 nor the signature of the other officers. I cannot answer the question whether there are records to show the transfers of Nundram Sundarjee to Captain Holland unless I refer to the records."

Mr. Bowen called for the mortgage deed.

Mr. Patwardhan said that it had been handed to the Arbitrator who is at present at Kalyan.

Mr. Bowen said he would be satisfied with a certified copy.

Mr. Bulwant Mahadev, who was in charge of the records in the Secretariat in all the departments, who was next examined, said that he was record keeper since 1892. There are no original documents in the Secretariat for the year 1821. Therefare records in the form of diaries. The originals were destroyed. It was the practice to so destroy them after copying them in the diaries. Subsequent to 1821 we have the originals. They were kept, not destroyed.

Mr. Bowen continued to produce a mass of other letters and notification minutes of the Governor in Council. The record keeper of the Secretariat said that they came from either "Consultation volumes" "Compilation volumes" or volumes in which the records of the Secretariat are kept. The exhibits numbered about 270, and the witness was not done with when the Court adjourned.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Gale and Polden, Military publishers, have just issued a valuable sheet and cards in which the semaphore is simplified and the art may be learnt in a few hours. Six pence is the price, but they are worth as many shillings.

ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER 10.—Johnstone, Lieutenant, Bombay, 101 Grenadiers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Whitford, Lieutenant, Bombay 10th R Hussars, from leave, from England.

Savile, Lieutenant, Madras, R F A; from leave, from England.

Boyd, Lieutenant, Madras, R H A, from leave, from England.

Bremner, Madras, 75th Infantry, from leave from England.

Smith, Captain, Madras, I O D from Berbera.

Renny Tailyour, Lieutenant Madras, R F A, from leave, from England.

Gould, Captain, Bengal, Miscellaneous Department on redirement, from Lucknow.

Watt, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from Berbera.

Daubeny, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, S Stafford from leave from England.

Medley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, 17th Cavalry, on leave, from Rawalpindi.

Pepys, Lieutenant, Punjab 51st Rifles F F on leave, from Malakand.

Ward, Captain, Punjab K R Rifles, from leave from England.

Rose, Captain, Punjab, 1st Gurkhas, from leave from England.

Brafne, Lieutenant, Punjab, 1st R M Fus, from leave from England.

Walters, Lieutenant, Punjab, 22nd Punjab, is from leave from England.

Bates, Lieutenant, Punjab, R H A on exchange leave from England.

Rodgers, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, I M S from leave from England,

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 10.—Rose, Captain, Punjab, 1st Gurkhas off leave, to Dharamshala.

Walters, Lieutenant, Punjab 22nd is Punjab, to rejoin, to Dera Ghazi Khan.

Brafne, Lieutenant, Punjab, 1st R M Fus to rejoin to Dalhousie.

Pepys, Lieutenant, Punjab, 51th Rifles, F F on leave to England.

Renny, Tailyour, Lieutenant, Madras, R F A, on duty, to Trimulghery.

Saville, Lieutenant, Madras, R F A, on duty, to Trimulghery.

Boyd, Lieutenant, Madras, R H A, on duty to Bangalore.

Bremner, Major, Madras, 75th Infantry from leave to Cannanore.

Murison, Captain, Bombay, I M S, on duty, to Hyderabad.

Bough, Major, Bombay, 105th Maharattas, on duty to Bhuj.

Mackenzie, Major, Bombay, A and S Highlanders, on leave to England.

Watt, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from F Service to Dehra Dhun.

Daubeny, Lieutenant-Colone, Bengal, S Stafford Regiment, from leave from Agra.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

### THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

Some people have expressed surprise that Mr. William Keswick, M. P. China merchant and Conservative member for the Epsom division of Surrey has so long remained without a baronetcy. If he wants that distinction he ought not to have to wait much longer after his little speech of yesterday at the the meeting of the East India and China section of the Chamber of Commerce. I do not refer to his appeal to the representatives of the shipping interest and others connected with our Far Eastern trade, or what was once our Far Eastern trade, to discuss the question "quietly, reasonably and with proper appreciation of the difficulties." That was very proper advice in the circumstances, but there was no reason why he should have gone on to say that it was "very considerate" of Mr. Balfour to consent to receive a deputation before he started for the Scottish golf links. It would have been more considerate if Mr. Balfour had received the deputation a week ago. He would have been better employed than in listening to academical and in some cases whimsical papers at Cambridge. He felt however that he could not any longer ignore the complaints of Leadenhall Sreet and Lloyd's when the news of the reappearance of the Smolensk raised the indignation of British shipowners and shippers to fever heat. At the meeting held previous to the deputation at the Foreign Office, resolutions were carried setting forth that those present viewed with grave apprehension the continued uncertainty as to the position of British trade and shipping in regard to "contraband of war" as interpreted by the Russian Government; and called upon his Majesty's Government to take such immediate and effective steps as will afford all reasonable protection to British shipping and ensure to it the same degree of immunity from vexatious stoppages and examinations as is apparently enjoyed by the shipping of other nationalities. Sir Thomas Sutherland was not present, but he sent a letter in which apropos of his great Company he said :—"It seems to me that the only thing you can do is to ask Lord Lansdowne whether there is any prospect of his representations being successful as regards the curtailment or narrowing of the Russian ideas of contraband, or if Great Britain will not take such action on her own account as will definitely put an end to the present tension which prevents British shipowners from carrying on an ordinary commercial trade with Japan. We are suffering here more than, perhaps, any other company from the present state of things, but at the same time none of us want a war with Russia." Lord Lansdowne was not present nor was the real head of the Foreign Office, Sir Thomas Saunderson. The latter is, it seems, ill, but why Lord Lansdowne is absent from town at such a juncture was not explained. Of course affairs of State must give place to the superior claims of entertaining country-house parties. The Russian explanation of the action of the Smolensk leaves something to be desired. The instructions sent to the two Volunteer cruisers have not, we are solemnly informed, yet reached the Smolensk, having arrived at Suez after that vessel had left. Since the Smolensk called at Aden nothing has been heard of her, and "it would therefore appear that the captain has taken the case into his own hands," Are the authorities at St. Petersburg unaware that telegraphic communication with Aden exists? The public will await with interest, not entirely unmixed with anxiety, the next stage in this business. Will Mr. Balfour's brave words to the Chamber of Commerce deputation be followed by serious representations to Russia or were they merely used to quiet the city and to afford a further opportunity for waiting on the course of events?

### THE COLONIAL BOYCOTT OF BRITISH INDIANS.

#### LORD MILNER AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The "piece de resistance" of the important blue-book containing correspondence relating to the Indian question in South Africa is undoubtedly Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree's letter to Mr. Chamberlain, and the "Times" does the Hon. Member for North East Bethnal Green no less than justice when it refers to his statement of the case as a very full and able one. The entire contents of the blue-book run to 48 pages and nearly half the space is taken up by Sir Muncherjee's exhaustive appeal for a policy of fair play. This comprehensive document is dated September 15, 1903, when Mr. Chamberlain still ruled in Downing Street, but he had resigned office before it was sent. Accordingly after a decent interval and when Mr. Lyttelton had time to settle down to his new duties the paper was sent to him with a covering letter bespeaking his "earnest consideration" of the fact therein set forth. Mr. Lyttelton also received from the India Office a communication enclosing one from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, but these are not printed. Mr. Lyttelton, with more celerity than is usual in such circumstances, penned a despatch to Lord Milner, on January 23rd, transmitting Sir M. Bhownaggree's letter of September 15th, which the right hon. gentleman says appears to him to be "a good statement of the case for the British Indians." "I cannot" he also observed "but feel much sympathy for the views expressed in it and I fear it will be difficult to meet his representations with a fully satisfactory answer. The subject is almost certain to be raised in the House of Commons when Parliament meets, and though I am fully alive to the difficulties which the Transvaal Government has to contend with, the position of his Majesty's Government and its responsibilities in the matter must also be considered." Lord Milner replied on April 18th, and enclosed a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal (Sir Arthur Lawley) in which he explained at length the causes of the "strong anti-Asiatic feeling" prevailing among the European population of South Africa. Lord Milner was instructed by Mr. Lyttelton to state his views upon the case for the British Indians as put forward by Sir M. Bhownaggree. His Lordship was also asked for his observations upon Mr. Dadabhai's letter, but although he gives his opinions at some length he does not, so far as I can see, deal directly with the representations of either of those gentlemen, nor does he mention them in his despatch. While entirely in favour of restriction Lord Milner adheres to his opinion that the "superior class" of Indians should be given a special status, in other words virtually treated as Indians. For this relief (when it comes), much thanks. But his willingness to accord better treatment to educated Indians does not, he is careful to say, affect his opinions on the coloured question generally. "I think," he remarks, "that to attempt to place coloured people on an equality with whites in South Africa is wholly impracticable and that moreover it is in principle wrong. But I also hold that when a coloured man possesses a certain high grade of civilisation he ought to obtain what I may call white privileges irrespective of his colour." He admits that the Europeans in the Transvaal—and we know what sort of men a good many of these creatures are—will not hear of this, but he does not despair of his view "ultimately prevailing." At the Greek Kalends perhaps. A little later he offensively speaks of his Majesty's Indian subjects as "strangers forcing themselves upon a community reluctant to receive them," as if they were not as much citizens of the Empire as Lord Milner himself. He was formerly in favour of allowing Indian as well as European languages, especially I suppose German, to be used in the education test for would-be immigrants. Sir Arthur Lawley and the Pretoria Executive Council think this would be going too far, and Lord Milner now agrees with them. He outlines and comments on the proposed Ordinances the particulars of which have already been made public, but does not expect that these measures will satisfy the Government of India. It would be a pity to summarise the little lecture he reads to the authorities at Simla. "It is deeply, to be deplored that the Government of India should refuse to permit its subjects of the labouring class to come to this country where they might earn in a few years and with the certainty of good treatment while here (i) wages which would relieve them from poverty for the rest of their lives. But if in the opinion of the Government of India it is impossible to allow coolie immigration into the Transvaal unless the laws of the Transvaal with regard to Indians generally are framed in a liberal spirit, then I fear there is nothing for it, but to renounce for the time being the hope of coolie immigration. If my opinion could be expected to carry any weight with the rulers of India I should strongly advise that notwithstanding what they must consider the unsatisfactory character of our Asiatic legislation they should nevertheless not prohibit the immigration of Indian coolies into this Colony. And I should do so on the ground that while such immigration would benefit the coolies, the refusal to allow it could not possibly be of advantage to any other class of Indians. This however is only the expression of my personal views. I do not suppose that the Government of India is likely to share them. But while regretting the probable failure of our attempts to meet the Government of India in this matter, I feel that coolies or no coolies it is necessary for the peace and good Government of this Colony to get the question of the status of Asiatics settled without much further delay. And as the settlement now proposed by Sir Arthur Lawley is, in my opinion, the best we can arrive at without flying in the face of the whole white community and causing a serious strain to the good relations of this Colony with the Mother Country, I strongly recommend his Majesty's Government to allow us to carry it into effect." All things considered it is just as well that Lord Milner did not accept Mr. Balfour's invitation to join the Cabinet when the Ministry was reconstructed last autumn. He might even have been Secretary of State for India! On the 8th ult. Mr. Lyttelton despatched a long telegram to Lord Milner conveying their assent to the immediate introduction of a measure restricting immigration on the lines of the Cape and Natal Acts. Mr. Lyttelton whose ardour for British Indians had by this time somewhat cooled says :—"The adoption in this measure of a language test in a European language only and the exclusion of the alternative test in a literary Indian language will undoubtedly effect the purpose in view of limiting and indeed will as I believe almost entirely check the influx of British Indians and Asiatics into the country." In his written despatch he adds to this comforting assurance the following :—"The exclusion of this Indian literary test will, as you are aware, in all probability prevent the Indian Government from viewing favourably any scheme for the introduction of Indian labourers under indenture, but I understand that the Transvaal Government do not now press any such scheme and I realise that something is to be said from the South African point of view of keeping the legislation in the various colonies of South Africa on this subject as far as possible on a uniform basis."

### THE LONDON PRESS ON THE BLUE BOOK.

Most of the principal morning papers recognise the "high imperial interest and more than passing significance" of the questions raised by Sir M. Bhownagree and generally seem to sympathise with the Indian view. The "Times" after a very fair statement of the pros and cons refers to the latest device of the anti-Indians for a commission of influential persons from home—Park Lane millionaires are influential persons—to investigate the subject. "The question", says the leading journal, "is one that cannot lightly be determined, not only because it is of extreme complication in itself, but because it raises large issues which are not peculiar to the the special case here involved. To find a practical and satisfactory settlement where the interests of our great dependency and of what will soon be one of our great self-governing colonies appear to clash is no easy matter." The "Standard" also is more or less non-commital. The "Morning Post" admits the rights of his Majesty's Indian subjects, but says that the question is "one which must be faced in a practical spirit, and if we are entitled to appeal to the white population of the Transvaal to give due weight to Imperial considerations, the Home Government must be prepared actively to co-operate with the local authorities in the Transvaal in devising means to prevent the colony being swamped by a population in a less advanced stage of economic development. The proposals contained in Mr. Lyttelton's despatch are, we think proof that the Imperial Government fully realise the necessity for meeting the wishes of the white population of the Transvaal to the utmost possible extent. The distinction, drawn between the rights of future immigrants and those of traders who resided in the Transvaal prior to the war, offers a solution which we would strongly urge should be accepted by the Transvaal." The "Daily Telegraph" is so busy thinking about the Beck Case that it has no time to devote to injustice which is being done in South Africa and moreover it has a tender regard for Lord Milner. The "Daily Chronicle" reflects that the treatment of the British Indian question in the Transvaal affords a welcome contrast to his handling of the Chinese labour problem—which shows that the writer of the article has only skimmed the Blue Book. Mr. Lyttelton's assent "to the rigid immigration law proposed in respect of new comers and the segregation of those who cannot fulfil certain tests" does not strike the "Daily News" as courageous. Nor is it courageous. Perhaps when the question is re-opened there will be a stronger man at the Colonial Office and another, I will not say a stronger, ruler in South Africa.

### INDIA AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Cambridge meeting of the British Association the greatest of our beanfeasts has in point of attendance been the largest since the visit to Liverpool. The entertainments too have been on a great scale and the scoffers says that the picnic side of the affair is the only thing that saves the "British Association" from the fate of its former rival, the Social Science Congress. As to the papers, which were as usual as numerous as the sands on the seashore and as miscellaneous as a Derby crowd, they seem to have been up to the not very exalted standard and some were decidedly interesting. But there were none which could honestly be called "epoch-making" (to use a phrase which is becoming rather hackneyed) and there was no great lion such as a Livingstone a Stanley or a Younghusband; and India was, scarcely, so prominent as in past years. Indeed the number of Indian papers reported and unreported was I believe remarkably small. The latter included one by Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., suggested by the last Indian Census and covering pretty much the same ground as the papers he contributed not very long ago to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts and the Royal Asiatic Society. Sir Richard Temple, who is as intellectually active as his distinguished and lamented father, was amongst the readers of papers, but his subject, a linguistic one, was not concerned with India or its people but with savage tribes. There is a difference, though Governor Viscount Milner of South Africa may not be aware of it. Dr. R. S. Lepper of Madras read at least two papers one entitled "Notes on the Malabar Coast of India" and the other, "The Passing of the Matriarchate." In the former paper much interesting information of an historical, geographical and ethnological character was given. The "culture value" of Malabar was described as being a high one. The Malayalis have hitherto somewhat lagged behind the Tamils of the East Coast, but are rapidly catching them up, though not yet so disciplined, methodical, persevering, or enterprising. Among their characteristics are good nature, hospitality, politeness, piety, and personal cleanliness. The type represented by the Bengali Babu is not found in South India or Bombay. The real new Hindu is very different from "Mr. Jabberjee," and usually stays in India. Contempt for him is altogether inappropriate and often grossly unfair. The great need is for a sane and intelligent sympathy and for co-operation on a fair and stable basis. In conclusion the paper pointed out the astonishing progress which has been made in the Malabar Coast States during the last fifty years, and insists on the need of firm but tactful and sympathetic treatment of old institutions, of efficiency, honesty, and continuity in administration. South India according to the Principal of Pachaiyappa's College can best be helped by giving her ablest sons the highest possible training and education. In the other paper Dr. Lepper pointed out that the revolt against the matriarchate has been very marked during the last 25 years. The progress of the Ethnographic Survey of Madras was also explained by Mr. Edgar Thruston; indeed the Benighted Presidency seems to have been for once very much to the fore. Indian readers will also be interested in the report presented to the Association by the Seismological Committee of which Mr. R. D. Oldham of the Indian Geological Survey is a member. What strikes one most in reading the account of the Committee's investigation is the large number of earthquakes that occur every year without the world generally hearing of them. For example in Austria 120 to 200 disturbances are noted annually by those whose business it is to register these phenomena. But Japan, of course, leads in regard to earthquakes, from 1,000 to 2,000 being recorded every year in the Mikado's dominions. As in other things the Japanese Government take an intelligent and practical interest in teleseismic observations and liberally support the work of the scientific investigators. In England the Government contributes nothing but then, it supports horse-breeding. That is more in the line of a country many of whose most influential inhabitants unfortunately have still a contempt for learning, let alone scientific investigation.

### OLLA PODRIDA.

The new contributor to the "Times" on "Indian Affairs" in an article mainly devoted to denunciation of the unrighteous proceedings of the "Red Chaprasi" says he has "heard the suggestion that the comprehensive programme of reform during the last five years will leave very little to be done by future administrations." Ahem!

Military readers will be interested to learn that apparently as a sort of consolation for their disappointment at not going to Egypt where the Garrison in these piping times of peace is to be reduced, the 17th Lancers, the Death or Glory Boys, are to be put on the roster for India next year. In the Eighties when this fine regiment was stationed at Mhow it was commanded by Colonel Gomme, father of the fair Irish lady whose name is so well-known, but is not I believe to be found on Lord Dudley's list. The late Mr. Gomme, member of Council in Bombay, was, I believe, an uncle of this very patriotic daughtes of the sister isle. By the way it is rumoured I see that Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., has received or is to receive an important Statistical appointment under the Irish Government. For the sake of the Irish Government I hope the news is true, though it will I fear sorely vex the soul of the gallant Colonel Saunderson and the little band of Ulster members who look askance at retired Anglo-Indian officials.

## DEATH OF COLONEL BURNETT.

MADRAS, SEPT. 10.

News has just been received here of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel James Gordon Lennox Burnett, commanding the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, stationed at Fort Saint George. The deceased left India last week in good health for Home on two months' leave and died at sea. He was buried at Aden on the 8th instant. Colonel Burnett's death is here felt severely in the social circles in which he was very popular.

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, 1st Leicester Regt. died of heat apoplexy in the Gulf of Aden yesterday.

## ENTERIC EPIDEMIC AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 11.

Owing to the continued prevalance of enteric fever in Bangalore, orders have been received to suspend the next Mounted Infantry class at the local Mounted Infantry School. The outbreak, which dates from the early part of the year is not of a particularly fatal type, the mortality having been wonderfully low, but precautionary measures are being nevertheless taken. There have been 66 cases in all of which only four were fatal. At present in the station hospital 40 cases are under treatment, including Lieutenants Hildebrand and Harvey of the Mounted Infantry School. The later cases have not been so severe as those first admitted and the epidemic is palpably losing its virulence.

Major Elger D. A. A. G. for instruction who has made a good recovery leaves Bangalore this week for England.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THE return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Elphinston College Gymkhana was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw very much in favour of the home team. The Gymkhana had not the services of Captain J. A. D. Langhorne who has gone on leave, Lieut A. P. Y. Langhorne and Lt F. Philbrick who although down to play did not put in an appearance and J. L. Ainsworth who is up at Poona so that the team was not up to full strength, Milne won the toss again and putting his side in was able to declare the innings closed at 4-30 on the fall of the sixth wicket with the total 178. With the exception of Coombs every one who went in made runs, and considering that among the bowlers opposed to them were Wacha and Vakil, the performance was a distinctly good one. The side was, however, mainly indebted to Aston for its success and that versatile batsman contributed 50 to the total in his best style. The old Harrovian's success as a batsman lies chiefly in his method of dealing with off balls, and this season there is not another European cricketer in Bombay who could hold a candle to him in this respect, and few, if indeed, any native batsmen. Perhaps the finest exposition of the art of cutting seen in Bombay this season was during the hour that Aston was batting. Seven times he got the ball away to the boundary with clean, well-timed crisp strokes that excited a feeling of exhilaration among the spectators, who owing to the Rovers' Football Tournament were few but select. Aston on his Saturday's form is worth place in any Indian eleven, and we cannot help regretting that room could not be found for him in the Presidency team. Reid a batsman who has been scoring most consistently this season for the Reserves made 26 and his style, if ugly, is very effective and he should make plenty of runs where batsmen with more orthodox methods would probably fail Carnegy and Powell were both in scoring vein and although they did not put up big scores they were becoming dangerous when dismissed. Milne contributed 21 in much quieter style than is his wont, and we have noticed on several occasions this season that the left hand hitter has shown a tendency to cultivate a steady style. Carroll (M.L.) made 31 not out and is a young batsman who should train on into a very useful player though, we fear, one without much style. Seven Elphinstone College wickets fell for 93, Powell and Coombs obtaining three apiece and Milne one. Only three of the visiting batsmen succeeded in getting into double figures, Mulla (24) P. K. Telang (22) and Parakh (20) Scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr A H S Aston, st Mulla, b Wacha | 50 |
| Mr T J Reid, c Mulla, b Wacha | 26 |
| Major C G Carnegy, b Vakil | 15 |
| Mr S N Powell, b Wacha | 17 |
| Mr J S Milne, b Parakh | 21 |
| Mr F E Coombs, c Antia, b Vakil | 3 |
| Mr M L Carroll, not out | 31 |
| Mr H O Carroll, not out | 0 |
| Mr A P Langhorne, Mr L F Philbrick, Mr C Marsh — Did not bat | |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total for 6 wickets | 178 |

(Innings declared closed).

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Shete, b Coombs | 2 |
| Mr Wacha, b Coombs | 0 |
| Mr Telang, c Sub b Milne | 22 |
| Mr Parakh, b Powell | 20 |
| Mr Mulla, c Aston, b Powell | 24 |
| Mr Commissariat, b Coombs | 4 |
| Mr P H Vakil, not out | 4 |
| Mr Wadia, b Powell | 0 |
| Mr Antia, not out | 8 |
| Mr D N Vakil, Mr Engineer — Did not bat | |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total for 7 wickets | 93 |

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

#### SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY vs. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

#### THE GAME A DRAW.

The second match of the Bombay Rovers' Football Tournament was played on Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage under the most favourable conditions, the contesting teams being the Shropshire Light Infantry from Ranikhet (North Bengal) and the Middlesex Regiment from Secunderabad. As was anticipated the contest was in every respect more even and exciting than the match of the previous evening. There was a very large gathering of spectators lining the ropes—in fact, larger than on the opening day—while the enclosure was also very well patronised. The Shropshires from their previous displays were considered the better of the two teams, despite the fact that the Secunderabad men are a fine body. The game, however, disclosed that both were equally matched in every respect, the forward line of both teams in particular being very powerful. During the early part of the game the Shropshires had the advantage, but in the second half the Middlesex proved equally strong, not only in combination but in their individual passing as well. A goal was scored by the Shropshires at the beginning of hostilities and great was the excitement when, near the close of time, their opponents equalised matters, the score remained one all till the whistle sounded, and though extra time was played nothing beyond this resulted.

THE GAME.

The Shropshires opened the attack and within a minute of the start Humphreys shot in from a pass from Graham. The Middlesex shortly after turned the tables and Brown heading the ball passed on to Stacey, who dribbled well down the other side and, but for the timely resistance of his opponent's custodian, would have scored. The sphere, however, eventually was sent into touch. Play continued for a couple of minutes in the Shropshire half and then was gradually drawn on to the other side. A pass from Ryan to Skyrme resulted in the latter shooting a bit erratically, the ball just missing the post. Centre play for a time ensued and then the ball was carried into the Middlesex territory, where Ryan kicked a long shot which unfortunately for him lodged the ball over the bar. "Off side" against one of the Shropshire forwards transferred the venue of hostilities, but some erratic passing on both sides lodged the ball rather too frequently into touch. Off side now against the Middlesex put them again on the defensive. Sheppard relieved the pressure, and dribbling back he succeeded in cornering, but the corner kick was eventually sent into touch. From the goal kick the Shropshire centre forward was fouled for "tapping," and the Middlesex thus again became the aggressors. At this stage

TWO CHANCES

were afforded them of scoring, but their shooting, which was noticeably defective, failed them. Returning to the Middlesex, half the Ranikhet team obtained a corner, soon after which their opponents' goal-keeper's mettle was severely tested and matters looked dangerous, but he smartly fisted a shot over the goal bar, in the nick of time. Continuing in the Middlesex territory for a while, the sphere was eventually worked into mid-field. Some give and take play followed, till Osborne took up the attack and dribbled well down the field. Passing to Stacey the latter shot discriminately but his opponent's goal-keeper, who was well on the alert and remarkably sharp, fisted over the goal bar. Nothing further of note occurred till half time the score being:—

Shropshires..... 1 Goal.
Middlesex..... Nil.

On changing ends the Shropshires again assumed the aggressive and worked the ball in dangerous proximity to the Middlesex goal where the Shropshires were given an anxious time of it till the ball finally went over the goal bar. Returning to the Middlesex territory, Ryan this time kicked over the posts, and soon after a corner was obtained, from which some exciting skirmishes in front of the Middlesex goal ensued. Dorling came to the rescue, and heading well, succeeded in reversing the order, but a minute later the Middlesex were given another anxious moment, but nothing resulted and the sphere was dribbled down to the centre of the field where it was confined for a time and finally kicked over the boundary. The Middlesex then pressed vigorously, but the Shropshire forward line were well on the "qui vive" and would not permit of too many liberties. With only a few minutes left to play, the game was

INTENSELY EXCITING

and the Middlesex endeavoured vigorously to equalize matters. Several smart attempts were made, till Bushby, the Shropshire right back was penalized. The free kick was entrusted to Snooks, who succeeded in equalizing matters amid the deepening applause of the admirers of the Middlesex. A minute later the whistle sounded with the sphere in the Middlesex half and the score one all. An extra ten minutes each way was allowed in accordance with the Rules and some exciting skirmishes on both sides were witnessed, but no further scoring resulted. Score :—

Shropshires..... 1 Goal.
Middlesex..... 1 Goal.

The tie will be replayed at 6 o'clock this morning. The following players represented the respective teams :—

Shropshire Light Infantry. Goal : Sergt. Willie ; Backs : Sergt. Bushby (right), and Pte. Andrews (left) ; Half-backs : Pte. Jenkins (right), Pte. Roberts (centre), and Pte. Evans (left) ; Forwards : Pte. Skyrme (right outside) ; Lce.-Corpl. Graham (right inside), Pte. Ryan (centre), Sergt. Humphreys (left inside) and Pte. Olliver (left outside).

Middlesex Regiment.—Goal : Lce.-Corpl. Farrant ; Backs : Pte. Snooks (right), and Pte. Osborne (left) ; Half-Backs : Lce.-Corpl. Milne (right), Pte. Sheppard (centre), and Pte. Beardmore (left) ; Forwards : Lce.-Corpl. Dorling (outside right), Lce.-Corpl. Wilmer (inside right), Lce.-Corpl. Brown (centre), Pte. Stacey (inside left), and Pte. Large (outside left).

Referee.—Mr. J. Muir.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

The South Lancaahire Regiment from Jubbulpore meet the Lincoln Regiment from Secunderabad this evening, play commencing at 4-50 p.m. sharp.

## ORGAN RECITAL AT ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

A most successful organ recital both from a musical and financial point of view was given by Major Jennings on Saturday evening at St. Peter's Church on behalf of the School Gymnasium Funds. The programme was supplemented by a vocal solo by Miss D Vining, a violoncello solo by the Rev. Canon Hill and a most effective rendering on the organ of Handel's "Water Music" by Mr. Edgar Faulkner in lieu of a vocal solo which a severe cold prevented him from singing. Miss Vining's interpretation of the soprano solo "Jerusalem" from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul', left nothing to be desired and the rich tones of Canon Hill's beautiful 'cello blended charmingly in Chopin's Nocturne in G. Minor with a subdued accompaniment which showed to full effect the soft registers of the organ. The organ pieces included a selection in three parts from Spohr, Pastoral movement by Smart, a Prelude and Fugue by Wesley and a march entitled "Under the Double Eagle" by Wagner. A collection was made during the singing of the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" to Sullivan's setting, and the many pleased faces among the large audience which the varied programme attracted clearly indicated that all felt well rewarded for their trouble in journeying to the somewhat secluded and out-of-the-way suburb of Mazagon.

## THE EDWIN ARNOLD MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many friends and admirers of Sir Edwin Arnold in England and the East having expressed the hope that some steps will be taken to establish a lasting Memorial of him, a Fund for the purpose has been initiated and a representative Committee formed, of which I have been chosen Chairman.

We feel that Sir Edwin's life-long study of Eastern Literature and Religions, and his keen sympathy with Oriental peoples, have given him a unique position in the world of letters. He was more than a poet, more than a writer of graphic and eloquent prose and verse: he was an expounder of the East to the West. Even those of us who have travelled or lived in Eastern lands have had much to learn from the gifted author of "The Light of Asia."

It is this aspect of his work, the great services his pen has rendered in creating in the West a new sympathy and interest for the East and her peoples, which seems to my Committee most fitting of commemoration.

It is, therefore, suggested that the Fund should be devoted to endowing at Oxford a scholarship or scholarships for proficiency in Oriental Studies, the examination for which shall specially encourage the competition of Eastern youth.

In the name of the Committee I have now, therefore, to invite subscriptions to the Fund, of which Messrs. Henry S. King and Company of 65 Cornhill, E.C., have kindly consented to act a Treasurers. Subscriptions should be sent to them, cheques made payable to "The Edwin Arnold Memorial" accounts have also been opened by Messrs. King, King and Company, Bombay, and Messrs King, Hamilton and Company, Calcutta, to whom subscribers can remit in Indian currency if they prefer to do so.

Any furthor enquiries may be made of Messrs. F. H. Brown and Frank Birdwood, Honorary Secretaries, at the offices of the Fund, 50 and 51 Lime Street, E.C.—Yours etc.

BRASSEY.

24 Park Lane, W. August 1904.

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

THIS Society will hold a "Salon" of photographic work by members and others at Calcutta from the 9th to the 22nd January 1905. There will be seven classes, of which six will be exclusively for work by amateur members of the Society, and gold silver and bronze medals will be awarded. The classes for amateurs are : (1) collection of four photographs ; (2) portraits ; (3) landscapes, marine and architectural subjects ; (4) figure studies; (5) instantaneous works, objects in motion ; (6) sets of twelve lantern slides. The seventh class is open to all professional and amateurs resident in British India and is free of any restriction as to subject or set of subjects. For this class one gold medal, one silver and one or more bronze medals will be given. The amateur classes are restricted to photographs taken after 1st January 1903. The honorary "Salon" Secretary is Mr. T. R. Pratt to whom at the Club Rooms, 40 Chowringhee, Calcutta, intending exhibitors should send particulars of their work not later than December 10th.

## ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

THE results of the election of five fellows of the University of Bombay by certain graduates of the University under section 12 (a) of the Indian Universities Act, No. 8 of 1904 were announced in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Saturday evening by the Registrar Mr. Furdoonjee M. Dastur. There were eight candidates for the five fellowships ; and they secured votes as follows :—

1. Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Samarth, Bombay votes 310, mofussil votes 1,057 total 1,367.
2. Mr. Govind Ballajee Kher, Bombay votes 347, mofussil votes 986, total 1,333.
3. Mr. Choonilal Dharamdas Saraiya, Bombay votes 371, Mofussil votes 884 total 1,255.
4. Mr. S. S. Setlar, Bombay votes 279, Mofussil votes 877 total 1,156.
5. Mr. Lallubhoy Asharam Shah, Bombay votes 303, Mofussil votes 773, total 1,076.
6. Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonjee Mistree, Bombay votes 398, Mofussil votes 442, total 840.
7. Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas, Bombay votes 194, Mofussil votes 638, total 832.
8. Mr. Ardasir Kavasjee Turner, Bombay votes 314, Mofussil votes 423 total 737.

The first five candidates were declared Fellows of the University.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade..... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ..... | 2 | 2 | 19 |
| C

## SHOLAPUR WEAVERS' RELIEF SCHEME.

### A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

The subjoined report received from the Collector of Sholapur is published by the Government of Bombay. It is added that the Collector states that of the two Municipal Councillors who aided in the scheme from the beginning, Mr. Abansaheb Khatalsaheb Phulmamdi still continues to assist, and the other, Mr. Kisanlal Ramgopal, has started a similar scheme on his own account. While unable to see in the system any element of co-operation, and but little of the nature of a true Industrial Bank Government are glad to recognize that considered as a scheme for improving the condition of the weavers of Sholapur, the enterprise has given most encouraging results, for which great credit is due to the managers.

To the Collector of Sholapur.—Sir,—I beg to report on the working of the weavers' relief scheme that has been in my charge for a period of 36 months ending June 1904. I am glad to be able to inform you at the very outset that the scheme has worked most succesfully and the total profit which is added to the original capital of Rs. 22,049-15-11 now amounts to Rs. 2,180-9-8. The scheme, as you are aware, owed its origin to the famine of 1899. During that famine which was the severest yet known, a scheme of giving special relief to weavers in their own craft was set on foot by you, and finan ed, partly out of the municipal funds, but mainly from the charitable fund at your di-posal. Mr. Veerchand Deepchand was kin l enough to make an advance of yarn worth Rs. 25 000 and you gave Rs. 25 000 from the Charitable Relief Fund in wages and advances, and thus the relief was continued for nearly a year and a half. From the proceeds the money due to Mr. Veerchand Deepchand was paid off and Rs. 8,730-14-3 remained due out of the sum advanced as tagai &c. Up to this time (i.e. 1901) the whole business was primarily a charitable concern. But, when the famine was over, you thought it advisable to utilise the funds in hand in starting a permanent weavers' relief scheme, practically and industrial Bank on a thoroughly business-like and co-operative system.

THE WORKING OF THE SCHEME

The great object is to make every honest weaver thoroughly independent of the money lending savkar who always exacts usurious interests and plunges him into hopeless debt. With this view relief is given in either or all of the following ways :—

(1) Advancing raw products on the easiest terms :—

It is an admitted fact that weavers have never any cash in hand. They are therefore obliged to get yarn and other things from the savkar on credit. Naturally the savkar exacts the highest price he can by forcing his debtor to sell his finished products to him at starvation prices. In the system I have followed, I give every weaver, who, on a trial of a month, is found to be honest and regular, yarn on one month's credit, charging only one anna per bundle extra to cover the cost of establishment, &c. By purchasing the yarn at wholesale price (about 25 bales at a time) and selling it retail at only one anna more than the cost price, I have found that weavers get it (on credit, it must be remembered) at almost the bazar cash rate. So popular has the system become that while two years ago my purchases were only 10 bales a month, now as many as 35 bales are required every month. So that every month yarn worth Rs. 4,000 is sold. As I invariably insist on regular payment and show preference to those weavers who make their payment regularly and threaten to discontinue patronage if they are irregular, very little difficulty is felt in collecting money. It is interesting to find how a number of weavers have established their credit with me, so that whereas two years ago I would not have given them 10 rupees worth of yarn on credit, now I give them every month yarn worth Rs. 150 or even Rs. 200.

(2) Advancing cash by the security of their finished articles:—Some weavers experience another difficulty besides that of getting yarn on credit. They do not always find a suitable market for their products when finished. As their great opportunity, the marriage season, comes only twice a year, they are often obliged to sell their goods out of the season to the savkar at a loss. To such weavers I make advances, taking their products as pledges and charging only half an anna in the rupee for a period of one year. To take a concrete instance : a weaver deposits with me a turban which out of season hardly fetches Rs 2. I give him Rs. 2. When the proper season comes he is able to realise Rs 3. He then repays me the Rs 2, with interest one anna Rs. 2-1-0, and takes as profit 15 annas to himself. So convenient has this plan been found by certain weavers that every year I advance rupees six to eight thousand in this way.

(3) Advancing cash on personal security :—Though relief was given in the above two ways, I found that still the weavers wanted cash either to pay their hands or purchase such raw products as dyes, silk (as yet I had advanced only yarn, plain and dyed). I therefore made them some advance in cash, laying down the strict condition that they were to return the money by 12 regular monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. As the rate charged by the savkar is usually 24 per cent., my system found much favour with the people. Besides the inducement that prompt and regular payment would enable them to get further loans serves to make them very regular in their payment. In this way about Rs. 2,000 are advanced every month and the same amount is received by way of instalments. Some have so far established their credit that every time they get Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 on personal security.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM.

All these three systems have so far improved the condition of a number of weavers that I can unhesitatingly point out at least 25 weavers who have paid off their old debts and recovered their mortgaged property from savkar. So that I am almost sure if this work is carried on for 15 or 20 years, it will have wounderful results on the conditions of these weavers who form more than one-third of the population of Sholapur. In fact it is my sole ambition to form out of this scheme after some years a 'Weavers' Co-operative Credit Society' (chimerical though the project may seem just now) entirely managed by the panch of the weavers, for their own benefit and under the benevolent supervision of Government.

I must not here omit to mention one important thing which facilitates the work of recovering instalments. No doubt the inducement and the certainty of a continued patronage prompts the weavers to make regular payments, but besides this there is the feeling that this money belongs to Government, not to an ordinary savkar, and this has a wonderful effect. Weavers have got the fear that whereas failure to pay an ordinary savkar would take them to the Civil Court, Government would at once sell up all their property, and hence they make prompt payment. Though I have got about 300 weavers on my books, I have never had to seek the assistance of the law in a single case. The monthly charges for establishment, commission, &c., are Rs. 75, so that the net annual expense is Rs. 900. Hence though the actual profit are comparatively small, the indirect profits are numerous as will be easily seen.

(Signed) T. J. Pitre, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality, in charge Weavers' Relief Scheme, Sholapur.

## BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 21st and 22nd Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning. The next shoot will be on Saturday the 17th instant at 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores :—

| | Score 500 Yds. |
|---|---|
| Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty | 31a |
| Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty | 31b |
| Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club | 30c |
| Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs | 30d |
| Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs | 29d |
| Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles | 28e |
| Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs | 28d |
| Sgt-Maj R W Chapman, G I P R Volrs | 28d |
| Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols | 28c |
| Cr-Sergt P R Saundy, Bo Vol Rifles | 27 |
| Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vols | 20 |

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Handicapped 6 Points.
e Handicapped 8 Points.

| | Score 600 Yds. |
|---|---|
| Sgt-Maj R W Chapman, G I P R Volrs | 34a |
| Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs | 31b |
| Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty | 30c |
| Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs | 29b |
| Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles | 28d |
| Mr A Deadeye, Bo Rifle Club | 27e |
| Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols | 24 |
| Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty | 23 |
| Cr-Sergt P R Saundy, Bo Vol Rifles | 21 |
| Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs | 18 |
| Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs | 16 |

a Handicapped 6 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 5 Points.
c Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
d Handicapped 8 Points.
e Handicapped 7 Points.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

### RUSSIA LOSES ANOTHER VESSEL.

### SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT.

### PORT ARTHUR'S LAST STAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

ANOTHER Russian warship has been lost. Two destroyers struck mines outside Port Arthur and one sank. The loss of life is not known.

Russia, recognising the uselessness of further parleying, has given orders for the disarmament of the warships at Shanghai.

The intense silence of the Japanese Government continues, but there are signs which show clearly the silence will very shortly be broken and the world will be told that Port Arthur has fallen. The chance news which leaks through shows the besieging forces every hour drawing nearer to the citadel, and their preparations approaching a point which will allow them to throw their infantry forward in the final assault.

Guns have been mounted by the Japanese in such commanding positions that they are able to subject the whole town to a raking shell fire, and not only are the public buildings being demolished, but the shells are also dropping into the harbour. No place could hold out long in such circumstances.

In Japan, too, great and hurried preparations are being made for national rejoicings to celebrate the fall of the Russian stronghold. The streets of Tokio are being transformed into corridors of colour with flags and triumphal arches.

DESTROYER SUNK.

Tokio, Thursday.

Two Russian destroyers struck mines off the entrance to Port Arthur yesterday evening. One of them, the larger of the two, which had four funnels, was sunk.

The destroyer's name, and the loss of life, if any are unknown.

SHANGHAI CRISIS.

RUSSIA SUBMITS TO DISARMAMENT.

Shanghai, Thursday.

Russia has given orders for the disarmament of the cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grosovoi.

The Tsar has sent a telegram to the crews congratulating them on the saving of the vessels, and conveying words of hope to them.

PORT ARTHUR.

DEVASTATING FIRE OF THE JAPANESE.

Tokio, Thursday.

The Japanese bombardment of Port Arthur continues and the final attack is expected to take place at any moment. The people throughout Japan are preparing to celebrate the capture of the town.

Hundreds of Japanese guns continue to pour a destructive fire into the city and harbour. All the defences about the harbour are now within range of the besiegers' guns. A number of Russian forts and batteries continue to maintain a vigorous fire.

The direction taken by the Japanese attack creates the impression that the city and the defences on both sides of the entrance to the harbour will fall first, and that the final stand will be made at Liaotishan.

Silence continues to be maintained by the Government.

Both sides have already lost heavily at Port Arthur and the final records will show the siege and assault to have been the bloodiest since Sedan.

The Japanese are supremely confident of the ultimate result of the operations. People are everywhere decorating streets and erecting triumphal arches and flagstaffs in preparation for a national celebration when the news of the fall of the stronghold is received.

Admiral Kataoka reports that the Japanese cruiser Nishin and Kasuga, while engaged against the Russian forts yesterday discovered that the Russians were shelling the Japanese land forces from a position near Lung-tsin-tse fort.

The two cuisers steamed close in to the coast bombarded Lung-tsin-tse and in a short time succeeded in silencing the gun.

St. Petersburg Thursday.

Nemirovitch Danchenko telegraphs that 800 projectiles fall in Port Arthur every 24 hours. The batteries are firing day and night. Very few civilians have left the beleaguered town, and those are chiefly women with children. The other women insist on remaining in order to aid the troops.

According to a despatch received in Rome from Chifu the Japanese, as a result of their most recent assault, seized the forts of Two Dragons and Du Coq. Fort No. 5 was occupied by the Japanese on the morning of the 21st, but on the evening of the same day was recaptured by the Russians. When this fort is definitely held by the Japanese, the fall of Port Arthur itself is inevitable.

HEAVENLY INTERCESSION.

RUSSIA CRIES OUT FOR A MIRACLE.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

The newspaper formerly directed by the celebrated journalist the late M. Katkoff, publishes the following remarkable article above the signature of M. Posselanine :—

The Russians have completely forgotten the spiritual forces whose assistance we were formerly wont to invoke when misfortune overtook our country, when earthly means were of no avail, and when nothing but a miracle could save us.

When the Russians, at that time still Pagans, attacked Constantinople, the Patriarch dipped the robe of the Mother of God into the sea, and the tempest which thereupon arose immediately scattered the ships of the Russians.

"When Tamerlane was marching on Moscow, with the intention of destroying it, the ikon of the Holy Virgin was sent for from Vladimir, and the instant it reached Moscow its threatening apparition dismayed Tamerlane and drove him away.

When Russia was perishing during the troubles of the Interregnum a three days fast was imposed on all Russians, including infants at the breast, and the people offered up supplications for the salvation of their country.

Now the situation at present is serious. It would be an awful thing if the efforts of the defenders of Port Arthur proved futile and if we were compelled to retake the fortress. Miscreants may laugh at us, but we will do our best. We must snatch that unfortunate fortress from the clutches of the Japanese, and if we are to succeed in our task nothing but hope in Almighty God can avail us.

The Russian people must pray for the safety of Port Arthur, as the Woman of Canaan prayed for her daughter. Let the heavens tremble with these cries of souls in distress, which are not heard on earth, but which are heard in heaven, and may God listen to our prayer. If the Holy Synod has ordained a three days' fast for the purpose of beseeching God to save the fortress, would not hundreds of thousands of pilgrims have performed such an act of supplication? Unto him that asks shall be given. We cannot ask even in our despair.

If a day of national intercession and fasting had been appointed, and if on that day there had been processions in every town and every village, would not such evidences of faith have obliged heaven to perform a miracle?

We have the Holy Virgin, who watches over our country, and who has never forsaken those who entreat her aid. The examples of her intervention are innumerable. We possess a new and a great wonder-worker, Saint Seraphim, who enjoys the favour of God.

Every day and every hour is precious. I do not know how this is to be effective, but my soul cries out, 'We must act, we must pray for heaven's intercession.'

THE COMING BATTLE AT LIAO-YANG.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg: "The General Staff has received a short despatch from General Sakharoff regarding a small fight which took place on the 18th inst. near Sikhai-yan, on the road from Saimatse to Liao-yang.

The rainy season appears to have terminated, and military operations will in consequence be greatly facilitated.

General Soossal has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

Russian telegrams from Liao-yang, published in St. Petersburg yesterday, say the weather has cleared and the roads are drying, and that the Russians occupy an admirable strategic position. Whether they or the Japanese will assume the offensive will depend on the fate of Port Arthur, which is now the key to the military situation.

SKRYDLOFF RECALLED.

A telegram received in Rome from Mukden says that the recall of Admiral Skrydloff, on account, it is said of the disaster to the Russian Vladivostok squadron is now confirmed. A telegraphic order from St. Petersburg has relieved him of his office as Admiral of the Russian squadron.

CURIOUS SPY STORY.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram to the "Petit Journal," two Japanese, who recently arrived in the Russian capital with the object of obtaining positions on Russian newspapers, have been arrested as spies. Extremely important letters are stated to have been found in their possession.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion' are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

## RUSSIA AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

Mr. W. F. G. Anderson, as president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, has addressed the following letters to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs :—

Glasgow, Aug. 17, 1904.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, K. G., Foreign Office, London.

My Lord,—In view of communications which I have received and having regard to the serious interference with the shipping trade of this country by the apparently high-handed action of the Russian Government, I deemed it necessary, in the absence of the secretary on holiday, to telegraph your lordship this forenoon as follows :—

"As the shipping interests is deeply concerned at the continued risk and uncertainty in conducting legitimate trade with the Far East and the consequent interference with this important branch of business, will you please inform me whether any progress has been made towards arriving at an understanding as to what is and what is not contraband of war and what steps have been or are being taken to protect British shipping against illegitimate molestation."

I may state that what is particularly annoying to British shipowners is the apparently lenient manner in which German vessels are being treated as compared with British vessels.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obdient servant.

W. F. G. ANDERSON, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

August 19, 1904.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., Foreign Office, London.

My Lord,—I received after business hours on the 17 inst. a telegraphic reply from the Under-Secretary of State to my message of same date, in which I was referred to the statement in Parliament on 11th inst., and informing me that the question of contraband is under consideration of the Russian Government.

I have deferred acknowledging receipt of this message until now in case I might receive further information by letter, which however has not been the case.

I had, of course, seen the statements which were made in Parliament but as the questions dealt with were not new and as nearly a week had elapsed when I telegraphed you on the 17th inst. I was in hopes that you might be in a position to indicate that some progress had been made towards a solution of the difficulties which have arisen and which are seriously affecting the shipping business.

The Chamber of Shipping certainly does not underestimate the difficulties with which the Government have been confronted in dealing with the serious questions which have arisen and as it appeared to the Chamber that unless steps were taken in connexion with other neutral Governments not only to protest against the sweeping definition of what would be treated by the belligerents as contraband of war, but to arrive at some reasonable understanding on the subject, the trade of this country would be seriously injured, a communication to this effect was addressed to your lordship on May 9 last.

On May 17 your lordship replied that his Majesty's Government recognised the great importance of the question, and that it was receiving their attention.

The Chamber again addressed your lordship on the 22nd ultimo, in which they expressed the hope that, having regard to the interval of time which had elapsed, some information might be afforded as to how the matter stood in reply to which your lordship stated that his Majesty's Government did not consider the time opportune for making public statements on a matter of this delicate nature.

While fully alive to the very unsatisfactory state of matters, it cannot be said that the Chamber has been unreasonable in pressing upon your lordship the urgent necessity of some understanding being arrived at in order to prevent further injured to the trade of the country.

If the question of contraband was clearly defined, and in a reasonable manner, doubt means could be found under arrangement with the Russian Government to prevent the overhauling of vessels without respect to the nature of their cargo, their position or destination.

In consequence of the present uncertain state of matters, shipowners are either obliged to insure their vessels against war risk, notwithstanding that this country is neutral and that the vessels may be employed in legitimate trading or incur whatever risk there may be which is altogether uncertin and apparently unascertainable, and in such circumstances they are deterred from engaging in what can scarcely be regarded by this country as anything else than perfectly legitimate business.

It does seem most objectionable that Russian vessels stationed in the Bay of Biscay and the Straits of Gibraltar should be allowed to stop and search any vessel more especially as only a small proportion of the vessels on such routes are bound for the Far East.

They might just as well be stationed within the three-mile limit of all our important ports.

If the right of search is to be exercised, it does seem only reasonable that this should be confined to the approaches to the Far Eastern waters.

It is quite conceivable that a serious disaster might be so much impressed with the unjustifiable action of a Russian cruiser in trying to stop his vessel, say, in the Bay of Biscay or the Straits of Gibraltar, or the Mediterranean, that, with the consciousness of the legitimate nature of the trade in which he was engaged, he might (unwisely, I admit) refuse to stop, with the result that his vessel might be sent to the bottom of the sea, and the shipowner and cargo owners might obtain no redress.

As the situation is becoming not only alarming, but well nigh intolerable, I venture, on behalf of the Chamber which represents so large a proportion of of this country's shipping to express the hope that some satisfactory solution will soon be arrived at.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship' obedient servant,

W. F. G. Anderson, President of the Chamber of Shipping.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association the following two resolutions were adopted unanimously :—

"That in consequence of the uncertainty existing amongst British merchants, shipowners, and underwriters as to what is contraband, a position most detrimental to the interests of the country has arisen; therefore this association begs to impress on his Majesty's Government the vital necessity for an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the question as to what is and what is not contraband."

"That in consequence of the action of Russian cruisers seizing, destroying or detaining British shipping said to be carrying contraband of feeling of insecurity with regard to the British flag has arisen and in consequence thereof the shipowners and merchants of other nations are being benefited. His Majesty's Government is therefore called upon to take immediate steps to protect the British flag."

Messrs. A. Holt and Co., of the Ocean and China Mutual Companies have issued the following notice to shippers :—"As we find that owing to the additional premiums asked by underwriters many shippers to Straits and China are unwilling to ship in a steamer carrying cargo for Japan, we have arranged that the Jason, closing at Birkenhead on September 1, will not take any cargo for Japan."

THE ALLANTON.

Sir,—I have now received from Vladivostok a copy of the judgment of the Prize Court by which this vessel was condemned and confiscated. One of the grounds of the condemnation is so extraordinary and at the same time one of such importance to shipowners generally that I venture to bring the same before you, and would ask for your assistance in the matter. Before dealing with this it would perhaps be as well to remind you of the facts.

The Allanton is a British steamer registered at Glasgow and prior to the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia was chartered to carry a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Hong-kong or Saseho, Japan which was discharged at the latter port after the outbreak of war. She afterwards was chartered to carry a cargo of coal from Mureran, in Japan, to Singapore. This cargo was part of a contract for 50,000 tons, which Messrs. Paterson, Simons and Co., a British firm at Singapore, had agreed to buy for delivery during the present year, and to this firm the cargo in question was consigned.

While on her voyage to Singapore on June last the Allanton was overhauled by the Russian cruisers from Vladivostok, and owing to the alleged irregularity of her papers she was seized and taken to be dealt with by the Prize Court, the allegation being that she was carrying contraband of war to a Japanese or Korean port. Immediately she arrived at Vladivostok she was taken alongside a wharf where they began to discharge her cargo, that is before either the ship or the cargo was condemned. It should here be mentioned that the grounds upon which the Russian Prize Court can condemn a neutral ship are those contained in section 11 of the Russian Prize Court Regulations by which merchant vessels of a neutral nationality, are liable to confiscation.

(1) When such vessels are found conveying to the enemy or to the enemys port contraband of war.

(2) When they have taken part in hostile operation of the enemy.

The ship and cargo were condemned on June 27 last, the Court coming to the conclusion that she was in fact bound to a Japanese or Korean port, and not to Singapore. The grounds on which they came to this conclusion are as follows :—

(1) That the steamer set her course by the west of the Japanese Islands, that is through the theatre of war instead of going by the route east of Japan. As a matter of fact the western route is the one which is always followed by merchant vessels proceeding from Japan to Singapore, not only because it is much shorter, but because they avoid the adverse current and the numerous islands which they would encounter if they went by the eastern route, and would also have the advantage of picking up the lights on the Chinese coast. The course which the Allanton was therefore steering was better, much less dangerous, and would have occupied less time than the course which it is suggested she should have taken.

I have had the courses mapped out, and I find that the course which the Allanton was following is 200 miles shorter than the other route, and altogether, taking into consideration the currents and the circumstances above mentioned, she would take about two days less by the way she went than the way it is suggested she should have gone.

(2) The fact that she had a Japanese cabin boy on board, which is a very common occurrence with vessels trading in the East.

(3) That the official log-book had not been entered up from the moment the steamer left the last neuret port, Hong-kong. On this point it is hardly necessary to mention that the official log-book is not entered up every day, but entries are only made therein on occasions required by the board of Trade, such as logging a deserter and the like. As a matter of fact nothing happened between the vessel leaving the last neutral port and the time she was arrested which it was necessary to insert in the log-book. The chief officers' log-book was written up fully to the day when the steamer was seized, and contained every information as to her movements and proceedure.

(4) That the vessel had carried contraband on her outward voyage, which will be dealt with later.

As a matter of fact the evidence which I have now, but which was not before the Court at Vladivostok, indicates quite clearly that the vessel was bound for Singapore. I have no doubt as to the result on this point when the appeal is heard in St. Petersburg. I may say that I have the fixing note under which the vessel was chartered from Muroran to Singapore the charter-party itself, the bill of lading made out for Singapore, a copy of the correspondence between the vendors of the cargo and the consignees at Singapore, which shows that cargo in question was appropriated to the contract above mentioned, an other evidence which proves conclusively that Singapore was the destination of the ship and cargo. I may add, however, that the bill of lading with the draft attached has arrived at Singapore. A copy of the bill of lading and charter-party were amongst the ship's documents seized by the Russians and examined by the Prize Court. His Majesty's Government have had all these documents placed before them, and as a result requested our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Charles Hardinge, to show them to the Russian Government, with an intimation that they might now recognise that a mistake had been made, and accordingly release the ship. They, however, refused to do so, and now that the judgment has turned up their reason is apparent. In addition to condemning her on the ground that she was conveying contraband to an enemy's port they have declared that by reason of the ship conveying contraband of war on the outward voyage from Cardiff to Sasebo she forfeited her rights of neutrality, and accordingly condemned her on this ground as well.

I am advised that there is no regulation or law, international or otherwise, by which the Court can condemn a ship on this ground. The only one apparently under which it can possibly come being subsection 4 of Clause 11 of the Russian Prize Court Regulations contained in the "London Gazette" of March 18, 1904, which provides that merchant vessels are liable to confiscation when they have taken part in hostile operations of the enemy. I take it that this means taken part in acts of a belligerent nature and not acts such as the carriage of contraband of war.

Up to the present time Admiral Skrydloff has been of his opinion, for in a cable sent by him to the Russian Government, which was reported in the British Press at the beginning of the present month, he states, referring to the steamship Camera, "That, although there was reason to suppose that this vessel was engaged in the contraband traffic, yet the fact that she was carrying no cargo and was not caught in the act compelled us to let her go free." Now, however, the Prize Court at Vladivostok has decided that a vessel having once carried, for that is what it comes to, contraband of war is liable to condemnation if she is afterwards seized. The importance of this to British shipowners is seen at once, hundreds of British ships have taken contraband of war as defined by Russia to Japan during the present war, and if this judgment stands good all these steamers are liable to be seized and condemned at any time by any of the Russian cruisers.

In view of the importance of the matter, I think you will agree that the time has come for our Government to make a strong protest to the Russian Government against this decision which I believe opposed not only to international law, but is not in accordance with the Russian regulations themselves.

I am, &c.,

W. R. REA, Owner of the Steamship Allanton.

Belfast, Aug. 20.

THE SEIZURE OF THE CALCHAS.

Sir,—We shall be obliged if you will allow us to lay before the public the facts so far as we know them respecting the seizure of our steamer Calchas.

The Calchas, an uninsured British steamer of 3,748 tons, of value approximating £100,000, engaged in the regular trade from Great Britain to the Far East, and thence across the Pacific to British Columbia and United States ports in Puget Sound, left Victoria, British Columbia, on July 10 on her return voyage to Japan, Hong-kong, and Europe. She is stated to have been captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron on July 25 or 27, according to different reports, but her arrival at Vladivostok was only announced on August 8. The voyages from the place of seizure to Vladivostok would normally have taken only about three days; and there is nothing to show whether she only arrived at Vladivostok on August 8, and, if so, why she took so long to get there, or whether she arrived earlier, and, if so why her seizure was not included in the detailed statement published of the results of the raid during which she was taken. Since she was of course seriously overdue at Yokohama before she was heard of, the withholding of information of her seizure is much anxiety respecting the safety of the ship and her crew.

We are since without definite news of the vessel's fate, except that we have been informed that she has been sent to Saghalien. We have been unable to ascertain definitely whether this report is true, though the Foreign Secretary has kindly made enquiries for us and the Russian Minister of Marine has also promised to let us know whether her case has been investigated by the Prize Court.

The steamer was carrying a part cargo of general interest and Victoria, Hon-kong, and Europe. Of her cargo for neutral ports the only items worthy of mention are a shipment of flour for Hong-kong and a small consignment of Admiralty stores for London from the naval yard at Esquimalt; the precise nature of these stores we do not know, but they probably include no explosives.

The cargo for Yokohama and Kobe was of the usual various character. The following four items appear to have been officially named in the report of the seizure telegraphed from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg; and presumably the justification of the seizure is based on the suggestion that one or all of them was contraband of war—270 tons of flour, 125 tons of machinery, 215 tons "sleepers, and nine tons raw cotton. With reference to these consignments, all of which are of the nature of ordinary cargo in the trade during times of peace we make the following observations :—

1. Flour is covered by the protest which his Majesty's Government have lodged at St. Petersburg against the inclusion of provisions in the Russian list of contraband articles. Shipments of flour go regularly to Japan, and we have no reason whatever to suppose that that in the Calchas was for other than ordinary peaceful purposes. In fact we are assured that this is not so, as respects the principal shipment of the flour, by the consignees, a well-known British firm.

2. The machinery, we learn from America, was of a strictly commercial character, consisting of woodworking machinery and tools, a refrigerating plant, including boiler, and similar articles.

3. The manifest shows no sleepers among the cargo. What is presumably referred to is a consignment of 97 very large and heavy logs of rough lumber, a regular form of cargo from Puget Sound, and with no suggestion of a contraband character about it.

4. It has been stated on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the House of Commons that raw cotton is only regarded by the Russian Government as contraband when destined for making explosives. The manifest shows the 35 bales on board the Calchas to be consigned to trading companies in Japan, and we learn from America that this shipment also was purely commercial.

The steamer's cargo includes no other item that, so far as we can judge, could possibly be questioned; and the assurance of "innocence," which in the case of the Malacca the Prime Minister stated was given as a result of the inspection of her manifest at the Foreign Office, might safely be given also with respect to the cargo of the Calchas.

Her case seems to differ in no important point, so far as newspaper reports show, from that of the German steamer Arabia, the release of which has been granted by a Prize Court at Vladivostok.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HOLT AND CO.

India-buildings, Liverpool, August 20.

All information received up to the time writing tends to show that the Russian cruiser which stopped the steamer Conadian of the South African coast was the Smolensk. Indignation at this interference with our trade by the Volunteer ship is increasing instead of subsiding. The news which Marine Insurance people want is that of the Government's action in the matter, and whether the Admiral on the Cape Station has received any orders. Great impatience is shown at the present uncertain state of things.

The Comadian has reported at Durban that the vessel which stopped her shadowed the Umtata Umbilo, and Saxon Prince, but molested neither.—

### BRITISH PORTS AND BELLIGERENT SHIPS OF WAR.

The following is the text of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Malta, as published in the "Malta Government Gazette" of Friday, August 12 :—

Anno Domini 1904.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, General in His Majesty's Army, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, and Commander of the Troops serving within the same.

Whereas by Proclamation No. 1 of the 12th February 1904, by which certain provisions were made for the observance of strict neutrality in these Islands in, and during the war between Japan and Russia. We did in the name of his Majesty, order and direct as follows :—

"3. No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted while in any port roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of his Majesty to take in and supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of his Majesty, without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid."

Whereas in giving the said order We were guided by the principle that belligerent ships of war are admitted into neutral ports in view of exigencies of life at sea and the hospitality which it is customary so extend to vessels of friendly powers;

And whereas this principle does not extend to enable belligerent ships of war to utilize neutral ports directly for the purpose of hostile operations;

We therefore in the name of his Majesty order and direct that the above quoted rule No. 3 published by the Proclamation No. 1 of the 12 February 1904, in as much as it refers to the extent of coal which may be supplied to belligerent ships of war in British Ports during the present war, shall not be understood as having any application in case of a belligerent fleet proceeding either to the seat of war or to any position or positions on the line of route with the object of intercepting neutral ships on suspicion of carrying contraband of war, and that such fleet shall not be permitted to make use in any way of any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of his Majesty for the purpose of coaling either directly from the shore or from colliers accompanying such fleet, whether vessels of such fleet present themselves to any such port or roadstead or within the said waters at the same time or successively, and 2nd, that the same practice shall be pursued with reference to single belligerent ships of war proceeding for purpose of belligerent operations as above defined; provided that this not to be applied to the case of vessels putting in on account of actual distress at sea, in which case the provision of rule No. 3 as published by proclamation No. 1 of the 12th February 1904 shall be applicable.

The Palace, Valletta, this 12th day of August, 1904.

By command,

R. MICALLEF,

Acting Lieutenant Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Instructions similar to those embodied in the above proclamation have, we understand, been sent to the Governors of other British colonies and dependencies.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### INDIA OFFICE—AUGUST 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major C L O Reid B | Mr W Ross B |
| Mr W F Rice B Cov | Major C I Wimberley 8 Cav |
| Mr A E Nelson B Cov | Capt A G McKendrick IMS |
| Mr W H Dawson B Cov | Cap T G N Stokes IMS |
| Mr W J Clare B | Lieut C B Stokes 3 Skinner's Horse |
| Mr A Gale B | Lieut M S Hewett 7 D C O Rajputs |
| Mr F X J Cassera B | Lieut P B Maxwell 35 Sikhs |
| Mr A Dewick B | Second-Lieut C S Lindsay |
| Mr W H Allen B | |
| Mr E Shuttleworth B | |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major H T Dennys B 3 mo 4 days' furl | Mr H C Johnson Bo 3 mo special leave after privilege leave |
| Mr J S Moston B Cov furl to Feb 14 1905 | Capt C C Renton 9 Deccan I 6 mo MC |
| Lord T Browne B 6 mo MC | Capt F L S Clarke 30 Punj 6 weeks' MC |
| Mr T H Beck B 2 1/2 mo MC | Capt A W H Lee 10 Goorkhas 3 mo MC |
| Mr A E Potter B 3 mo MC | Lieut A E Mahon 57 Rifles 2 mo MC |
| Mr V V Chetti M Cov 3 mo furl | |
| Col G A Money 18 Tiwana Lrs up to April 2 1905 | |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col J C C Smith IMS B | Major E Houston RE |
| Major D Herbert B | Major P B Warren IA |
| Mr J S C Davis B Cov | Major H M Johnston 15 Lrs |
| Mr H C Woodman B Cov | Major C R Heastey Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers |
| Mr J F Connolly B Cov | Capt C H Alexander 36 Cav |
| Mr T P Ellis B Cov | Capt A E McBarnet 25 Cav |
| Mr G L Tupper KOIE CSI B Cov | Capt G H Prevost 87 Punj |
| Mr G F Arnold B Cov | Capt J B Keogh 32 Lrs |
| Mr J Clark B Cov | Capt F Bigg-Wither 107 Lrs |
| Mr A W Mercer B | Capt A M Houston IMS |
| Mr J Meli B | Capt J Talbot 37 Lrs |
| Mr E G Coutts B | Lieut A E J Lister IMS |
| Mr M E N Jones B | Lieut B A R Blewitt Durham Light Inf |
| Mr G M Townsend B | Lieut S M Bruce 37 Lrs |
| Mr F P B Wood B | Lieut A D Day 91 Punj |
| Miss G Ross B | Lieut H de L Pollard-Lowsley RE |
| Mr J Twigg M Cov | Lieut E M Nizon 36 Jacob's Horse |
| Mr O R Jones M | Lieut F W Sumner IMS |
| Mr T T Logan M | Lieut K D Murray 59 Scinde Rifles |
| Major J G Hojel IMS Bo | Lieut P B Hall IMS |
| Mr R P Jehangir Bo | Second-Lieut V G McArthur |
| Col J C Swann IA | Unattached List |
| Lieut-Col W Thuillier 66 Punj | |
| Major C B Cartwright 36 Jacob's Horse | |
| Major C B Baldock IA | |

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

1385—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Limited vs Lalji Veerji—Chitnis and M.

1315—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosa Haji Joonas Noorani and others vs Haji Abdul Rahim Hajee Ahmed and others—Ardesir H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co—Re-heard.

1336—Kessowji Issurdas Manecklal and others vs Gokuldas Issurdas and Co.

1338—Crawford B and Co—Ramchandra Sakharam and Co, the city of Bombay vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—J C G Bowen.

1339—Nadirshaw and T—Ochawram

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 26,

SOME LIONS.

Every season brings its favourite. Berlin has gone wild over a horse, whose tricks appear rather less extraordinary than dogs and monkeys in this country from time to time have been caused to execute. Do you remember that society "lion," the dog Mintos? His tricks were inestimably ahead of anything attributed to the German horse which is now setting Teutonic imaginations vaulting. "To meet the dog Mintos" was the correct inscription on an invitation card during the reign of the quadruped named. He was once left alone for a moment at the end of one of his receptions in a room where were three sandwiches on a plate. Mintos ate them, overcome by irresistible appetite. To cover his theft, he selected three visiting cards as near to the size of the sandwiches as possible, and deposited them upon the plate in place of the stolen edibles. He really was a wonderful little fellow, but led a certain young blood into a shocking gaucherie. Corney Grain was giving a recital at the house of the young man's mother and the youngster turning up late, was bidden to say something polite to the entertainer "Ah sorry I missed your entertainment, but I was at Lady So-and-So's," he said "and we had a dancing dog there."

WHENCE THESE CHEERS.

That same dancing dog performed in the presence of members of our Royal family. Performing monkeys were once employed to entertain Louis of Bavaria. Time was hanging badly on his hands in camp at Nuremberg, and the diversion promised in the name of the simian acrobats was welcomed with delight. It was not a state visit, but one paid spontaneously to a booth in the fair which happened to be running at the time. Of course the King was recognised by the audience, who were greatly gratified at seeing their Sovereign in such democratic mood. At the end of the performance the Burgomaster entering the arena, just as the feats of the monkeys were being applauded to the echo, made a speech full of joy at the presence of the King. The audience broke forth into renewed applause at this, and the King, in doubt, leapt upon a bench, and at the top of his voice demanded "Now, then, for whom is this intended, for me or for the monkey?"

A PEACEMAKER.

With electricity still in the air over the latest hold-up of British vessels by Russian men-of-war, it is interesting to remember an incident of fifty odd years ago, in which the friendly offices of a level-headed man smoothed an awkward situation. According to our Consul at Homburg, H.M.S. Hecate was twice fired upon while entering Kiel harbour. A blank cartridge was fired from the fort at Friedrichsort, and an officer from an armed boat boarded the Briton. Learning her purpose he said; "You may proceed." which the Hecate did. But a second discharge from the fort sent a shell just ahead of the Hecate, and another officer came aboard to ask why the Hecate had not saluted the flag at the fort. The English captain explained the circumstances, in which it was not customary for British ships of war to salute; further, he considered the British flag had been insulted, and there would be trouble. The British Consul sent a stiff letter to the Schleswig-Holsteiners, and demanded that an officer be sent aboard the Hecate to apologise for the affront. The Prince Consort's brother came to the rescue at an awkward crisis, made it clear that two Danish vessels were stealing, in the wake of the Hecate, into the harbour, to get a shot at the fort. So peace was restored and the whole incident declared a misunderstanding.

JUDICIAL ASPERITY.

It is unusual to see, as has recently happened, a Clerk of Peace lose his temper in open court. This is supposed to be the strict monopoly of the judges, of whom, some, in earlier days, used to take full advantage of the prerogative. "You have stated that before, Mr.——," said Justice Wightman, on one occasion, but you may have forgotten it—It was a very long time ago. Campbell, as Lord Chief Justice, was inourably irascible. No counsel was safe from his spleen. On one occasion during a long and learned address from counsel, he became so impatient that he got up from his seat and paced up and down the bench, casting furious glances at the untiring advocate. Finally he propped himself in an attitude of the most abject despair against the wall, with his arms folded, his head resting on the bricks, and his back turned to those in Court. "Give the prisoner a chair, he said very politely one day. "Ah, he means to hang him, said the warder, who knew.

A FALL IN SALT.

They have just been running over their figures at North which, to see how compensation for subsidences stands for the last year's working. Northwich has been a salt cellar for the rest of England since before the Christian era, and has so often subsided, piece by piece, into the caverns whence rock salt and brine have been extracted, that an earthquake-shock there would be child's play to them. It is nothing to Northwich to raise a whole street a matter of a foot or so out of the hole into which it is toppled. Once a piece of land a mile square dropped down without warning a depth of between forty-five and sixty feet. Engine-houses, machinery plant, cottages and shops all went with the rest; horses, cattle, and human beings too. But only four people were killed. Your Northwichian approximates as nearly to the indestructible as mere flesh and bone is likely to attain.

OTHER ADOLF BECKS.

Now that everybody wants to know how best to make the punishment fit the crime committed at the expense of Mr. Beck, let us remember what was done in an earlier case of injustice. Some years ago there was an epidemic of burglaries in the St. John's-wood district, and charges, not merely of supineness but of an even graver character, were made against the police of the neighbourhood. Late one night two young fellows of unimpeachable respectability were walking through the district, when out upon them sprang three constables, who charged them with attempting to commit a burglary. The police men in the witness-box swore that they had watched the two men "in the act," and, moreover, that they had taken from them burglars' tools. In spite of they testimony of the officers the prisoners were discharged, and then they in turn became prosecutors; the charged the constables with wilful and corrupt perjury.

TURNING THE TABLES.

In conformity with precedent, only one person was indicted at a time for perjury, so that the man first charged was able to call the two others as witnesses. The officers were represented by the best of counsel, and those two whose mouths were unsealed gave evidence in support of the man in the dock, with fervour sufficient to conclusively demonstrate that black could not possibly be other than white. Nevertheless, the jury found the prisoner guilty of the charge. There were the remaining two individuals only of such great public indictments quashed successfully moved for their removal to a higher court. But here the lack of a Public Prosecutor was manifested; that office had not yet been created. The expenses of the trial had had to be borne by the young fellows first arrested, and they having cleared their names, proved the constables villains, were, of the public so throw more of their money. But the lesson for service. So there is clearly obvious.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S DILEMMA.

Should the Archbishop of Canterbury get into the hands of New York's yellow journalists, he will wish that he had not left home. The ordinary man must be careful of the gentleman with the note-book in America, but in the case of a notability, well, ask the Rev. R. J. Campbell or Sir P. Burne-Jones. Under the circumstances it is well that Dr. Davidson has not taken with him as a mannanais a certain gentleman whom official connection with a public body brought into relations with the Archbishop. Dr. Temple used to say that the only thing certain about this man was that any letter he wrote would have to be re-written. There was never an exception to the rule. An extra clerk had to be kept to correct the other's mistakes. The author of these latter was a Government servant, hence he could not be discharged, and it was necessary to make some pretence at employing him in office hours. The Primate, noting that all his official letters must be endorsed on the outside, kept this highly-paid public servant singling his (the Archbishop's) name on envelop's the livelong day.

NICE POINTS.

There are three things which Admiral Sir Harry Stephenson must commit to memory for the discharge of his new office as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; he must require the attendance of the Commons when the King is in the Lords; he must desire it when the is not; and he must be careful to make his visit to the Commons as infrequent and as convenient as possible. The Commons have a playful way of pretending that they do not love Black Rod and of shutting the door of their House in his face but when in the name of the Sovereign he raps at their door they are careful to have the portal flung wide. What they do resent is his popping in upon them when they are busy at work and his requiring them when he should but meekly desire. They fought out this point when General Knollys forgot his lines; and Mr Labouchere made war upon Black Rod thirteen or so years ago for entering when the Commons were busy with the nation's business. In consequence the Speaker made representations to the Lord Chancellor with a view to averting in future the humiliation of the member for Northampton regarded as untimely invasions.

---

MR. BENTON, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Railways and Canals, as Inspector-General of Irrigation, during the absence of Mr. S. Preston on privilege leave.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 23.

1ST LIFE GUARDS—Second Lieut. Lord H W Grosvenor to be lieutenant, vice the Hon F E Guest, promoted.

The King has been pleased by Royal Warrant, dated July 11, 1904, to approve of the alteration of the ranks of the veterinary officers serving with the Household Cav on that date, as follows:—

1ST LIFE GUARDS—Major A J Marsdin, F R C F S, from Army Veterinary Dept, to be veterinary-major.

2ND LIFE GUARDS—Capt E P J Barry from Army Veterinary Dept, to be veterinary-captain.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS — Major F B Drage, from Army Veterinary Dept, to be veterinary-major.

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS)—Major T Ward retires on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major R L Mullens to be major, vice T Ward.

5TH PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S (DRAGOON GUARDS)—Second Lieut. R C Partridge to be lieutenant, vice J C Close-Brooks, resigned.

5TH (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS—Lieu: the Hon A M R Bingham is seconded for service on the Staff.

8TH (KING'S ROYAL IRISH) HUSSARS—Lieut C J McI Lomer to be adjutant vice Capt R Lambert, D S O, who has vacated that appointment.

14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains.—W R Campbell, D S O, to complete establishment; E T L Wright, vice W R Campbell, D S O, appointed adjutant.

18TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S) HUSSARS—Second Lieut. C L Wood to be lieutenant, vice J G Dugdale, D S O seconded.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ART.—The undermentioned captains are seconde:—H. D. O. Ward, for service on the Staff; J. G. Dooner, for service on the Staff, Lieut. C R. Nutt is seconded for service in Somaliland. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants:—R. S. Ellis, Z. G. Burmester, V. C. Duberly, M. H. McConnel, D. G. C. Rutherfoord, J K L Fitzwilliams, H F G Suttie, G Murray, F A Pile, R. W. Fitzpatrick, C G Lawson H L Davies, K M Ball, D G Conner, T E Durie, E W S Balfour, G L Leslie-Smith G C Richardson L R Hill, J H Moore, W S N Curie, C Geldard, V Elliot, H D S B Grant, G J P St Clair.

Royal Garrison Art—Supernumerary Capt J A Fitzgibbon to be captain, vice W C A Nicholson, promoted. The restoration, to the establishment of Capt F C Poole, D S O, notified in the "Gazette" of Aug 2, 1904, is vice H M Close, placed on half-pay. Lieut J Martin is seconded for service with the Indian Army. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A D Chanter, vice T C Laws, seconded; N E O Thackwell, vice A F Cole, seconded. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants:—R F Landon, W M Edwards, G. Isal, A E A Dobson, F M Rideout, J McA Dickson, A E Crawford, R H Gardiner, S D Wilmot, E G Bowlett, M Sykes, W A Fry, A L Sidebottom, J Price, F W Pfeil, J S L Brutton, F R R Brooke, C G Peyton Jones, P I Newton, C P J Layard, G H Pongelley, R P G BegPie, G R Hopkins, O H Davies, K F Freeland, M G E Walker H W Gaitskell, F R Woolicombe, A Creery, R E Downes.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, under the provisions of Article 30 of the Royal Warrant of October 26, 1900:—L B Millington; G H Willis, L C Jackson, R S McClintock. W E Barron, G Wilkinson, E E B Wilson, D S O, G E J Durnford, F W Robertson, M St L L Simon, R F A Butterworth, C O Place, D S O, F R H Eustace. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—G C V Fenton, vice Lieutenant C S St J Chermside, deceased; J P H Ouchterlony, H F O Thwaites, A B Ogle, E B Cardew, J A Graeme, H T Morshead, W P Fakenham-Walsh, W D Beatty, F A Ferguson, J T Fisher, A N Paxton, B E Coke, A M Coode.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieutenant, A L M Napier to be lieutenant, vice A E Maxwell, promoted.

Scotts Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A E S Clarke, M V O, vice R S Tempest, appointed adjutant; T H B Bulkeley, vice A F S Clake, M V O, seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col A F G Richardson, commanding the 8th (the King's Liverpool Regt) and 40th (the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt) Regimental Districts, retires on retired pay.

LINE BATTALION.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C W S Hallett, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W H E Murray to be lieutenant Colonel vice Brevet Col C W S Hallatt.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)— apt J D Norton resigns his commission.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut Col and Brevet Col W E Sturges, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major J F Riddell to be lieutenant colonel vice Brevet Col W E Sturges.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants G E Hawes, vice S Phillips, promoted C R U Savile, vice R B Alston, deceased.

The Suffolk Regt.—Lieut L H V Forster to be Captain, vice W B Wallace, promoted.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Second Lieut C C Wigram to be lieutenant, vice H J R Alfred, promoted.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Second Lieut F C Shelmerdine to be lieutenant, vice W B Walker, promoted.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieute H de B Edwards DSO, resigns his commission.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut C E Stanley resigns his commission.

The Worcestershire Regt—Capt W R Chichester to be major, vice G N Monro retired; Second Lieut G L St A Davies to be lieutenant, vice G A Sneath resigned.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Capt S C Welchman to be adjutant, vice A H C James whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Second Lieut W H L Carson resigns his commission.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Lieut R M Logon resigns his commission.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGT.—Lieut A H C Kearsey, D S O, to be captain, vice H P Thurnall appointed adjutant. The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut G H Wedgwood, is antedated to March 12, 1904, vice A H C Kearsey, D S O.

The Duke of EDINBURGH'S (WILTSHIRE REGT.)—Lieut. C V Champion de Crespigny is seconded for service on the Staff (Article 584, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, dated Oct. 25, 1900.)

THE DURHAM LIGHT INF.—Lieut. H E Lavie is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS—Captain (temporary Lieut Colonel) D E M M Crichton, who holds a staff appointment, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES—The undermentioned captains are seconded for service as adjutant of Volunteers:—B H M Fox R H S Dashwood.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Second Lieut C J Elkan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut M FitzG Walsh resigns his commission.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Second Lieut J P Tredennick to be lieutenant, vice R MacLeod, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Garrison Regt—Lieut F G Watson to be captain, on completion establishment.

The Army Service Corps—Lieut R B Worgan is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

STAFF.

Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col G P Owen, from half-pay, to be a colonel on the Staff for Royal Art. with the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, vice Col G M Stevens, who has vacated that appointment Col G M Bullock, C B, from chief Staff officer, Egypt, with the colonel on the Staff to command the garrison of Alexandria, with the local rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col R H Murray, C B, C M G, who has vacated that appointment; Major R J Ross, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.) to be a deputy-assistant quarter master-general, Major A A Chichester, D S O, the Dorsetshire Regt, appointed a deputy-assistant adjutant-general; Lieut G W Howard, D S O, the Essex Regt, is confirmed in his appointment as aide-de-camp to Col (local Major-Gen) E E Stephenson, commanding the Transvaal District. The undermentioned officers to be Staff captains at Headquarters:—Major D S E W Eardley-Russell, R A, from an instructor, School of Gunnery; Major C B Simonds, R A, Capts H D Pearson, R E, M H E Welch, the Royal Irish Regt, B J M Locke, R A, H B Roberts, R A. The date of appointment of Capt R T Roper, the Dorsetshire Regt, as a Staff captain at Headquarters, is April 1, 1904, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Aug 2, 1904.

STAFF COLLEGE.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col G G Aston, C B, Royal Marine Art, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general, vice Capt A H Marindin, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), who has vacated the appointment of Staff captain.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Capt R O'H Livesay, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets vice Capt M Davie, the Gloucestershire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be:—

Sister.—Miss M Smith (provisionally).

Staff Nurses.—Miss E M Keays (provisionally); Miss E L McAllister (provisionally); Miss M E Wilkin (provisionally).

MEMORANDA.

Col A. O. Green, half-pay, is placed on retired pay, Qrmr and Honorary Lieut E Murray, the Gloucestershire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

War Office, Pall Mall,

25th August, 1904.

12th (Prince of Wales' Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas J. Atherton, C B, on completion of his period of service in command retires on retired pay.

Major John C B Eastwood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel T J Atherton, C B.

18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars, Captain Cecil D Field resigns his Commission. Dated 27th August, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Herbert G Howell is seconded for service under the Colonel Office.

Royal Garrison Artillery The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James T Johnston, Brevet Colonel E J K Priestley, retired, Frederick F Minchin, vice J T Johnston, removed on continues in his appointment as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Staff College. George Wright, D S O vice F E Minchin, removed on continuance in his appointment as Chief Inspector, Army Ordinance Department.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant F. C. Shelmerdine resigns his Commission.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers Captain John B. Cockburn is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. W. G. Stonor vice G R S. Logan-Home, seconded. A. McC. Jameson vice W. G Stonor seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

The Hampshire Regiment, Lieutenant Alfred C. Addison to be Adjutant, vice Brevet Major H. W. Toupson, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Welsh Regiment Lieutenant Walter H. Ferrar to be Captain vice J. V. Taylor resigned.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Major Harrie Jennings-Bramly retires, on retired pay.

Captain Herbert C O Murray to be Major vice H. Jennings-Bramly.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant V Bromley is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Manchester Regiment, Major Stephen Willcock is placed on retired pay.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant J Armes to the Captain, vice A W S Ewing, deceased.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant A M Steward is antedated to 24th March, 1904, vice R J Armes.

STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff at Head-Quarters:—

Colonel G Barker from a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers to be Inspector of Royal Engineers. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. N. Rochfort C. B., from half-pay to be Inspector of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Captain T. O. Marden The Cheshire Regiment, to be a Staff Captain.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 29th July, 1904:—

Mis. Flora Giulietta Pauline de Stourdza-Zrinyi.

Staff Nurse Miss E L C Crowe resigns her appointment.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers to be Paymasters:—

Captain H C Herbert, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Lieutenant R W Macfie, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Lieutenant J A Doig, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieutenant J G Lawrence, The Royal Irish Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers are granted the provisional rank of Captain while serving with the Army Pay Department:—Lieutenant R W Macfie, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Lieutenant J A Doig, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieutenant J G Lawrence, The Royal Irish Regiment.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Major-Generals retire on retired pay. Sir William J Gascoigne, K C M G, Arthur FitzR. Hart-Synnot C B, C M G. The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, from the Royal Garrison Artillery, are continued in their appointments on promotion. James T Johnston, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Staff College. Frederick F Minchin, Chief Inspector, Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Kenneth M P Grant, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Second Lieutenant Edward V M Shelley, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant whilst employed with the West African Frontier Force.

## POONA RACES.

CLOSED MEETING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Entry closed at 6 p m, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The Horse Hurdles—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.
Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell
Mr H B Pike's roan aus g Rapid Rhone (aged)
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer (6 years)
Major Cleveland's b aus g Douglas (aged)
Mr H A Tomkinson's br aus g Carlton II (aged)
Major Logan Home's b aus g Corrie Roy (aged)
Major G Moore's br aus m Mimosa (aged)
Captain J Dorgan's br aus m Primrose II (aged)

The Grand Stand Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Captain Bayford's g a g Bordeaser 14-1
Mr Beck's g g a g Toby 14-0
Major Edward's g a h Karban 14-0
Major Whitla and Murray's b a h Midshipmite 14-0
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surban 13-2 1-2
Mr W F S Canon's b a h eager 14-0 1-2
Mr W Orr Paterson's b a h Bikanir 14-0
Mr E C O Ross' g a h Wild Plunger 13-2 3-1
Mr Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 13-3
General Mahon's b a h Nigeria 13-3 2-4
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 13-3 1-2
Colonel Anaerson's b a h Miss [illegible] 13-3
Major G Moore's [illegible] 13-3

The Ghat's Plate—Gold Bail 14-1
Captain Lawson's g g Idleness 14-0 1-4
Mr [illegible] Wilson's ah e m Tight Lace 14-0 14
Major E P England's bl aus m Bas 14-0 3-4
Captain F Gness's bl ats m La Belle (aged)
Lieut-Colonel E A Kettlewell's b e m Hicheese 13-3 1-2
Captain Sullevan's ch aus g Curlew Bail 14-1
Captain Lambert's bl aus m Formosa 14-0
Mr W Orr Paterson's ch aus g Free Trade 14-3
Mr Graham's br aus m Shot Silk 14-0 4-3
Mr Aasson's b aus m Rosamond 13-3 1-2
Major G Moore's b ch g Ding 13-3 3-4
Major G Moore's b e m Faustine 14-1 3-4

The Stewards' Plate—Distance 1-2 miles.
Major Edward's g a h Kang 14-0
Major Edward's b a h Imperialist 13-3 1-3
Mr T R Badger's ch a h William Rufus 13 2
Major E P England's b a h Rocket 14-0
Mr D Graham's b a h Haji 14-0
Majors Whitla and Murray's b a h Midshipmite 14-0
Major Jameson's b a h Bugler 14-0
Mr Looke's g a h Euphrates 13-2 1-2
Major England's b a h Black Flag 13-3 1-4
Captain Bayford's b a h Hail Fellow 14-0
Mr C A Beatty's g a h Vasco 14-0
Messrs Badger and Pawson's g a h Harpagos (by wire)
Mr T R Badger's Samy (by wire)
Mr Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 13-2
Captain Darley's g a h Hailstorm II 13-3 1-2
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 13-3 1-2
Major G Moore's bl a h Dachshund 13-3

Welter Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Marshall Reid's ch aus g Sweet William
Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell
Mr T L Robert's ch aus g Moronoy
Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl (aged)
Mr T R Badger's br e g Thomond (aged)
Mr W F S Canon's b aus g Tenloor by Goldsborough—Java (age 0)
Mr Looke's br e filly Miss Villiers (4 years)
Captain F Guest's b aus g park (rged)
Mr H A Tomgirson's br aus g Carlton II (aged)
Major Logan Home's br aus g Cordier Roy (aged)
Major G Moore's br aus m Mimosa (aged)
Major G Moore's br e g Haita Crown
Major G Moore's ch aus g Daroji (aged)
Captain J Dargan's br aus m Primrose II (aged)

The Polo Sorrry—Distance 3 furlongs.
Major Edwards g a g Fiddler 14-0 1-2
Messrs Badger and Powson's g a g Harpagos
Major E P England's b a h Rocket 14-0
Captain Birch's g a g Iman
Major England's b a h Black Flag 13-3 1-4
Mr H T Walker's b a h Aramis 13-3
Captain Donistoun's b a g Tioba 14-1
Captain Traill's ch a g Khuiffa 14-0 1-4
Mr T R Bauger's g a h Blue Moon (by wire)

---

THERE has been a great re-shuiffling among the British diplomatists who "lie abroad for their country" in consequence of the retirement of Sir Edmund Monson. His place in Paris has been taken by Sir Francis Bertie, hitherto Ambassador to Italy, Sir Edwin Egerton has been moved from Madrid to Rome, and Sir Arthur Nicolson, our Envoy at Tangier, crosses the Straits of Gibraltar to take up the Spanish Embassy. Meanwhile as Sir James Rennell Rodd, Secretary to the Embassy at Rome, has been promoted minister at Stockholm, it is evident that Sir William Barrington, our representative to Sweden, has been transferred elsewhere, and he may be Morocco bound, or, as he is sixty-two years of age, he may possibly have retired.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Trafalgar, 2930 tons, Captain J S Crichton, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lowenburg, 3664 tons, Captain W Lahde, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's Steamer Mahammadi, 7251 tons, Captain T A Galley sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 99 deck passengers.

THE steamer Alboin, 650 tons, Captain A Ralston, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Bangkok 20th August via Singapore, with a cargo of timber and Captain Primrose as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Parnes, Mrs Maboney, Mr Jenkyns, and 15 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 35 cases opium, 241 horses and one cabin and 87 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 8th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Wadhon, Col Foreman, Khan Bahadoor Bezonjee, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Fernandes, Mr and Mrs Honaban, Mr Dewar and 3 children, Mrs Banks, 5 men 117 Maharatas and 100 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Alboin s | Rolston | Bangkok, Aug 20 |
| 10 | Caledonia s | Tocque | Aden, Sept 5 |
| | Dwarka s | Rathwell | Karachi, Sept 3 |
| | Kola s | McDiarmid | Bussrah, Sept 3 |
| 11 | Adato s | Brodie | Calcutta, Aug 30 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Burnsfield s | Mackenzie | Calcutta |
| | Bullmouth s | Braston | Karachi |
| | Nadir s | Lennan | Calcutta, &c |
| | Circassia s | Haig | Liverpool, &c |
| | Oriental s | Spicer | Aden |
| | Dumra s | Williams | Karachi |
| 11 | Mahamadi s | Galley | Jedda |
| | Trafalgar s | Crichton | Karachi |
| | Lowenburg s | Lahde | Hamburg via K'chi |

The steamer Caledonia, entered for loading on Saturday for Aden.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Names. | Tons. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Fernley | 2471 | La Platta |
| 7 | Manin | 1229 | Bombay |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Names. | Tons. | For |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Putiala | 1929 | Rangoon |
| 7 | Ockenfels | 2414 | Hamburg |
| 7 | China | 3725 | Trieste |
| 7 | Yeddo | 2974 | Hull |
| 7 | Schwarzenfels | 2516 | Boston & New York |
| 5 | Pundit | 2833 | Java Ports |
| 8 | Tactician | 4765 | London |
| 8 | City of Athens | 3373 | London |
| 8 | Clan Lamont | 2236 | London via Chittagong |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Arroyo | Calcutta |
| 6 | Siras | Calcutta |
| 7 | Nawab | Calcutta |
| 8 | Bangala | Negapatam |

### [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Ogilvy and Robertson arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Monroe, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Stuart, left Suez on the morning of the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—70 cwts horns H A Mahomed 109 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 10 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons; 160 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co; 20 cwts dry fish F R Hill and Co; 43 cwts nutmegs A H Mowjee and Co; 125 cwts turmeric, D Huridas; 117 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Victoria s—4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—60 bales hemp E Tajbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—2000 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—28 cases brasware Ewart Latham and Co; 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 4 tons old iron E Tajbhoy.

Masagon s—18004 cwts barley Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—400 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—1450 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co; 125 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co.

Capri s—201 bales cotton M H Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, September 12.

1 It is notified for information, that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday the 16th instant at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

Dress—Uniform or Mess dress.

Members requiring tickets for the above can, obtain them on application at the Fort Head Quarters between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon and at the Byculla Head Quarters on Tuesday evening next, and by leaving their names with the barman at the R. V. A. Club.

2 The badges for the Inter Corps Compt may be had at the Head-quarters Fort, between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon.

The badges will be worn on the left arm, one inch above the Cuff Muzzle of the [illegible] sleeve.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. R. V. A.


BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 1 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.
In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.
It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap
(20% Crystal Carbolic)
is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

KEARSLEY'S WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS
ORIGINAL
A Certain Corrective or Remedy for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Faculties. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d., of all Chemists, or, by Post, 15, 30, or 66 stamps. Sold in the Colonies.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS
Have secured a copy of the
Elliman First Aid Book
For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
192 pp., Illustrated.
Per 1/- Copy.
BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/- and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman's First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.
ADDRESS—
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.
The Elliman R.E.P. Book.
FIRST AID in ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c.
256 pp., Illustrated.
Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 3 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or eight of bills showing purchase of three 1/1½ size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle.
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Thro

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

# "THE HANDY."

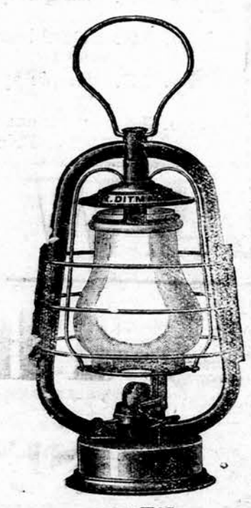
THE LATEST AND MOST EXCELLENT

## HURRICANE PROOF LANTERN.

CLOSED.

**Rs. 3-4 only**

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT "THE HANDY."



OPEN

## R. DITMAR BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

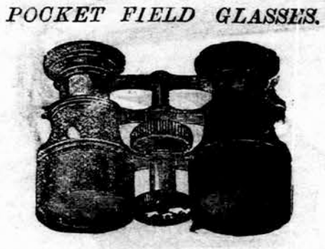
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED "LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

OFFICES IN THE EAST.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

Price, List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion:—She should drink

BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON,

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

*THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Export, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.*

*They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.*

*Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.*

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla" Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

*Dainty Skin*

is a precious possession. It is made and kept dainty by

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

*Demand the genuine* { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

*Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.*

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

'GRAND PRIX,' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
*Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
*Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only retained, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
*Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oil, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

HUNTER'S Breakfast Tongue

Sliced Ham

HUNTER'S HAMCO THE NEW FOOD

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

*HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind.* *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*

Used for Years.

St. Jacobs Oil

CURES RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, STIFFNESS. NEURALGIA, SORENESS, CHEST COLDS. And all Bodily Aches and Pains.

Conquers Pain.

1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

*Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)*

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*—"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of India on 18 June, 2017

# THESE TALKING-MACHINES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

## The GRAMOPHONE IS WELCOME IN ANY HOME.

You can hear on your verandah among the cooling breezes the bands, orchestras, songs and entertainments, that thousands of people flock to hear in crowded resorts. There is no limit to the variety of selections, this greatest of musical instruments will play for you. All are as loud, clear and natural as if you were listening to the performers themselves.

## OUR GRAMOPHONES SING THEIR OWN PRAISES, Come and hear them.

**WE ARE AGENTS FOR THESE RENOWNED MACHINES in Bombay, Poona, Karachi and Hyderabad.**

No. 11 or Single "Spring Monarch." **PRICE, RS. 112-8.**

You are invited to call and hear these renowned machines or send for a fully illustrated Catalogue.

**THE BEST DISC TALKING MACHINE.**

PRICES OF GRAMOPHONES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **No. 3.** | New Style. Price ... Rs. | **38-0** |
| **No. 4.** | New Style. Price ... ,, | **63-0** |
| **No. 4.** | New Style, with new patent sound arm. Price, ... ... ,, | **78-0** |
| **No. 5.** | New Monarch Junior. Price ... ... ,, | **82-8** |
| **No. 6.** | New Monarch Junior, with new patent sound arm. Price. ,, | **97-8** |
| **No. 11.** | Single spring Monarch. Price, ... ,, | **112-8** |
| **No. 12.** | Double spring Monarch. Price, ... ,, | **150-0** |
| **No. 13.** | Triple spring Monarch. Price, ... ,, | **187-8** |
| **No. 14.** | "Monarch de Luxe." Price, ... ... ,, | **225-0** |

**FULLEST PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.**

**Prices of Disc Records.**

"ORDINARY" **seven-inch** (English, Bengali, Hindustani, &c.) Price, Re. **1-14** each.

"CONCERT" **ten-inch** (English, Bengali, Hindustani, &c.) Price, Rs. **3-12** each.

"MONARCH" **twelve-inch**. Price, Rs. **5-10** each.

"RED LABEL," **ten-inch**. Price, Rs. **7-8** each.

"TAMAGNO," **ten-inch**. Price, Rs. **15-0** each.

"MADAME MELBA" records, just arrived. Price, Rs. **15-12** each.

**PEDESTAL GRAMOPHONE STAND WITH AMPLIFYING HORN.**

Handsome Teakwood Stand, 40-inches high, with artistic beaten ironwork support, Concert Sound Box, 48 inch Nickel Horn, enamelled inside, Drawer for Needles, etc., Cupboard for 10-inch Records. Price, Rs. **157-0.**

**(The above Price does not include GRAMOPHONE, any style of which can be used on stand.)**

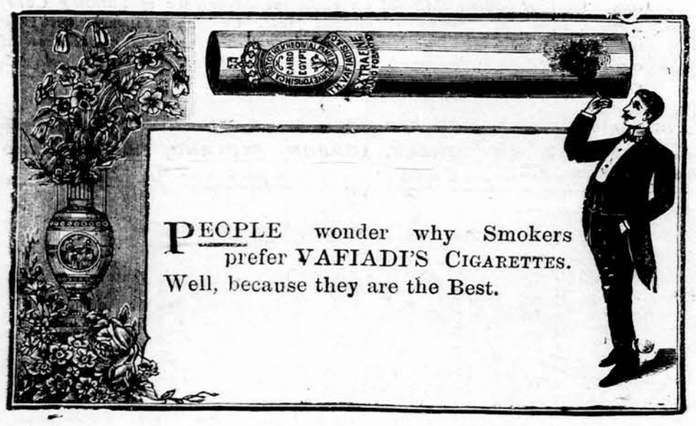
# WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.



## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S.,

**High Class and Genuine**

**Egyptian Cigarettes**




BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

**Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.**

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.



BY APPOINTMENT

**TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.**

SCIENCE RECREATION

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

## D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS,

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.



# BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

**To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.**

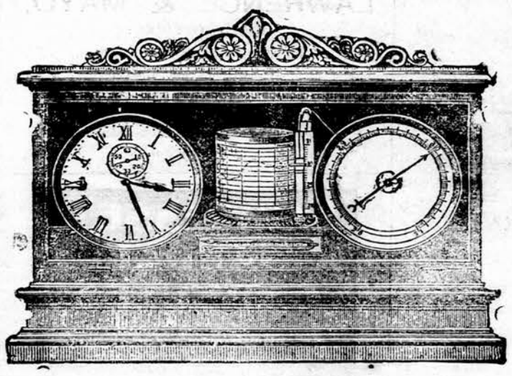
**COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALITY.**

**C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,**

*ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.*

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" & "ENGINEERING."





Dimensions: Height 21½ in., Width 27½ in.

# THE BAROGRAPH.

## OR SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER,

OF SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY. Rs. 565 ADJUSTED & TIMED.

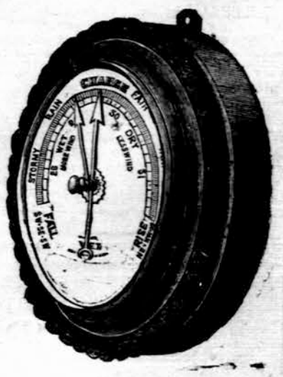
**REGISTERS THE SLIGHTEST VARIATION IN PRESSURE.**

This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

## ANEROID BAROMETERS.




The most sensitive Instrument on the market for the accurate registration of the slightest passing change.

As illustrated, or with visible escapement, solid oak frame, rope pattern. Enamelled dial.
In four sizes—4" Rs. **15-8**; 4½" Rs. **18**; 5" Rs. **22**; 6" Rs. **30**.—In four sizes.

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved and polished, pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination, Banjo shape, visible movement, bevelled glass front. Length 20 inches. Extreme diameter 7½"; dial 3½". Price Rs. **18**.

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved antique pattern with pierced leaf design. Pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination. Banjo Shape. Visible movement. Raised brass bezel to Barometer and bevelled glass. Length 18½ inches. Extreme Width 9". Dial diameter 3½". Price Rs. **18**.

ASSORTED BAROMETERS in Fancy Cases, fitted carefully and adjusted. From Rs. **20** to Rs. **50**.

The Barometer and how to use it: by a Fellow of the Meteorological Society. Price Annas **8**.

# MARCKS & Co., Limited.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY & POONA.



**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA**

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA



**BIG 4**

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG 4 is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.



**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.**

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 8s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.



Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.